REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,852.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch. Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

	April 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam May	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	9
„ Allepy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

	April 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	15	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Bushire May	1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bahrein	1
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit	23	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class ... Rs. 500
Second Class ... „ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective. Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well known as of Green's line to Calcutta), but last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BELLONA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the steamer's departure.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 30th March, 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR 2,725 tons and 450 H.P., Capt. N. W. Baselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ... Rs. 660
Second Class ... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery, Gold and Silver Keyless Liver Escapement Watches, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, Victoria and Albert Chain, Mother-o'-pearl and other Field Opera Glasses, Brooches, Guard and Finger Rings, Charms, Silver and Gold Spectacles, spare Glasses, fittings for Watches, Blackwood and Teakwood Furniture, Show Cases, Cupboards, &c., in Hummum Street, Fort.

To-morrow TUESDAY, the 7th, & WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, at 1 o'clock each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the whole of the valuable Jewellery and Furniture, &c, the property of Messrs Chatelain Montandon and Co., Watch and Chronometer Makers, the same comprises gold and silver hunting and open-faced keyless watches, ear rings, finger ring, set with stones, pearls, and rubies, mechanical and French clocks and time-pieces, double barrelled breech-loaders, musical boxes, one three-wheeled velocipede, silver and gold Albert and watch chains, silver cup, knife, spoons and forks, gold ear-rings, sleeve links and buttons, brooches, silver and gold spectacles, teakwood show cases, glass door cupboards, chairs, watch materials, and several miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a full-sized Mahogany Slate Billiard Table with Lamps, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Schroder" &c., at No. 53, Nepean Sea Road, (opposite Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. of T. Ormisto, Esq., C E, the same comprises a set of crystal star cut glassware, decanters, fruit dishes, water jug, &c., dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, salver, cruet, pickle and egg frame, single and chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks cutlery, &c, a set of dining and camp tables, cuspidors, maiet pattern, arm and without arms chairs, cellerette, double branched wall shades with pans and drops, plated bronze single, double, and 4 light hanging argand lamps with drops, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, a Rosewood semi-grand piano, by J Broadwood and Son, a full-sized mahogany Thurston's billiard table with balls, cues, &c. a billiard lamp, circular, card, and pier tables, conversation, half-backed and cleo atra couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, large English carpets with border, chiffoniers, teapoys, an ottoman English writing table, brass and iron painted bedsteads, ward obes, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, China mattings, bedroom and long arm chairs, dispense and copper cooking utensils, few dozen pots of choice plants, one cow and calf &c, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey Shirtings, T. cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

4 Cases Stripes Dhoties
2 „ Silk Handkerchiefs
2 „ Woollen Cloth

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pul y complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light, 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing-room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades founts, chimnies, the above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps do—but they give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps does.

On Account and risk of Allybhoy Abdool Carreem—
H C & C—26-38—2 B Printing Paper
On Account and Risk of Cowasjee Dhunjebhoy—
W I—5 cases Gilt Frames
On Account and Risk of Cowasjee Jamesetjee—
3 Cases Gilt Frames

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

ROYAL NAVY RUM,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE, PILLS London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
PREVIOUS to THEIR DEPARTURE for CHINA & JAPAN.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1874.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
DAVE CARSON'S NEW COMPANY,
in their chaste and fashionable Entertainments of
AMERICAN MINSTRELSY AND OPERATIC BURLESQUE,
The most accomplished
VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS, AND HUMOURISTS,
that has ever been combined in one organization.

☞PROGRAMME KHO-DEKKHO.☜

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON will PRESIDE at the PIANOFORTE.

Bones ... Dave Carson. | Interlocutor ... W. Hogarth.
Tambourine ... Harry Leslie.

Introductory Instrumental Overture (Sonnambula)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus (Massaniello)	Company
Quintette—Dreaming of Angels	Mr J C Talbot and Company
Nonsensical Rhymes	Mr Harry Leslie
Voice of the Mountain Land	Mr W Hogarth
Vocal Quartette—The Soldier's Love	Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, and Hogarth
The Little-one that Died	Mr G A Henri
The Palace-Walians	Dave Carson
The Bird on the Tree	Mr G Norville

FINALE—Comic descriptive Legend: THE HAUNTED HOUSE

Lecturer—Mr W Hogarth.

Mediums for disposing of Spirits	Dave Carson and Harry Leslie.
Ghosts attired in the costume of the reputed old—, Gongs, Cymbals, Bottled Lightning, Thunder, &c, &c	By several Members of the Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

The Yaller Gal that winked at me...Harry Leslie.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL MELANGE,
Mr and Mrs J C PIERCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN SKETCH
THE BENGALEE BABOO'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON!
DAVE CARSON.

Quartette (Orpheus)...Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, & Hogarth.

MR. HARRY LESLIE,
in his great original Burlesque,
PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION.

Song (The Stirrup Cup) ... Mr W Hogarth.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Operatic Burlesque, entitled,

THE BANDIT'S BRIDE
OR,
FIRST SHE WOULD AND THEN SHE WOULDN'T.

Distribution of Characters.

Mdlle. (Oyster) Tatei	Signora Talbotini.
Senor—Elvino Maurico	Signor Norvilio.
Don Joan Fernandez	Mons. Henrioni.
Daveejee Carsonboy	Dave Carson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER, & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

Stage Manager ... Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ... Mr. J. C PIERCE.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 14 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., and at the doors. Price Rs. 2.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE SIND CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.	THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

1874.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

CLARETS—Mouton, Rauzan, Palmer— Rs. 32*, 25*, 22*
Larose, St. Julien, Cantenac— Rs. 19*, 17*, 16*
St. Estephe, Petit Medoc— Rs. 14, 12*
SAUTERNES—Haut Sauternes, Barsac— Rs. 22*, 17*
BURGUNDIES—Red—Chambertin, Nuits, Volnay, and Beaune— Rs. 32*, 26, 21*, 18
White Chablis (La Moutonne), Light— Rs. 26*, 17*
CHAMPAGNES—Finest Dry, Fine Dry— Rs. 44*, 38*
Good Sparkling Star, Carte Blanche— Rs. 32½*, 24
Magnums, Finest Dry— Rs. 86
Hamper of 24 Half-pints, Finest Dry— Rs. 27
GERMAN WINES—Nonpareil spkg. Hock and Moselle— Rs. 19*
Muscatel Spkg. Hock and Moselle— Rs. 34*
STILL—Moselle—Braunberger— Rs. 27*
Hock Johannisberger— Rs. 42½*
Forster Traminer, Marcobrunner— Rs. 34
Rudesheimer, Hochheimer— Rs. 27½*, 24½*
Laubenheimer Rs. 18*, Stein Wein in Bocksbeutel— Rs. 27½
SHERRIES—Amontillado A 1, Amontillado Black Seal— Rs. 37, 34
Amoroso— Rs. 27
Sherry, Blue, Green and Brown Seal— Rs. 25, 23
Yellow, Pink, and White Seal— Rs. 20½, 20, 17
MARSALA—Rs. 16½. MADEIRA— Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS—Old crusted, Invalids— Rs. 34, 25*
Black and Red Seal— Rs. 24*, 19
COGNACS—Black, Yellow, White and Blue Cap— Rs. 34, 30, 27, 23
SPIRITS—Rum Rs. 24½. Gin, London Old Tom— Rs. 22
Irish and Scotch Whisky Rs. 22½. Geneva— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Orange and White Curacoa— Rs. 39*
Maraschino Rs. 38*. Cherry Brandy— Rs. 25½
Orange Bitters— Rs. 20½. Kill the Crow— Rs. 25½
ASSORTED LIQUEURS—Per case of 12 Pints— Rs. 27½
INDIA PALE ALE—In casks of 6 dozen Pints only at Rs. 22-8.

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS :

ALLAHABAD and AGRA	Messrs. A. John and Co.
AHMEDABAD	Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee.
AHMEDNUGGUR and KIRKEE	Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons.
BAREILLY and NYNEE TAL	„ W. Crew and Co.
BARODA	Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
BELGAUM	Messrs. Boyce
BENARES	„ Dunlop and Co.
BHOSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM	Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH	Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
CALICUT	Mr. N. Heerjee.
DHARWAR	Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Boyce and Co.
KURRACHEE & SCIND	Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
MUSSOORIE	J. H. Clarke & Co.
POONA	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee. Mr. B. Phillips
SURAT	Messrs. Goostadjee & Co.
UMBALLA	Mr. J. Naggs.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchants' Brand if desired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 10th instant, for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at VICTORIA BUNDER. For particulars and Forms of Tender apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company, Limited

Bombay, 4th April 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of VENAYECKRAO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased,

LUXUMIBAEE, widow of the said deceased, the Guardian and next friend of her Infant Son BALLA VENAYECKRAO ... Applicant.

An application for grant of Letters of Administration limited to the moveable Estate of the abovenamed Venayeckrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 4th day of April 1874.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Applicant's Proctors.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. ASSYRIA.

THE FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1.
"Long" Cheroots.
IN BOXES OF 250.

A FRESH STOCK OF
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Of selected Tobacco, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Manilla Shaped and Havannah Shaped.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TO HAND
A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2.
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
MANILLA CIGARS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS for a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B," Post Office, Parell.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH MARRIED WOMAN, the charge of 1 or 2 Children or a Lady for a Passage to England. Address "A. P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this Paper

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—The coolest and most open part of the Fort. Apply ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen,"

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—see *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873, Sample box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of, 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60	0
„ „ „ Dress Vest	12	0
„ „ „ Dress Trousers	23	0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8	8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60	0
„ „ „ Vest	12	0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18	0
„ Scotch Fancy Trousers	16	0
Fancy Diagonal Morning Coat	43	0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35	0
„ „ „ Vest	10	0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0
„ „ Trousers	12	0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13	0
„ Trousers	9	0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0
„ „ Single Breasted „	16	0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15	0

	Rs.	as.
Coloured Alpaca Double Breasted, Best Quality	13	0
Brown Holland Suits	14	0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality.)	10	0
Trousers (1st Quality.)	5	8
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9	0
Trousers (2nd Quality.)	4	8
Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3	8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30	0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	23	0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27	0
„ Trousers or Breeches	21	0
White Cord Riding Coat	20	0
„ Trousers or Breeches	15	0
Brown Khakee Suits	14	0

	Rs.	as
Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10	0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	6	0
Golf Coat	15	0
Cricketing Trousers	14	0
„ Cap	3	8
Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18	0
Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45	0

SHIRTS.

		Rs.	as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts	per doz.	45	0
Linen Wrists and Fronts	„	60	0
Badham's Dress Shirts	each from	7	8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	each	6	8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts	per doz.	60	0
Badham's English Cambric	„	50	0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns)	each	8	8
Badham's Silk and Wool	„	9	0
Badham's Spun Silk	„ each	11	0

COLLARS.

		Rs.	a.
Badham's West End Collars	per doz.	6	8
Badham's Dux Collars	„	6	8
Badham's Pall Mall Collars	„	6	8
Badham's Regent Collars	„	6	5
Badham's Shakespeare Collars	„	6	[illegible]
Badham's Oxford Collars	„	6	8
Badham's London Society	„	6	8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup	„	6	8
Badham's First Lord			
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie	„	7	0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

REVISED PRICE-LIST. 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that their TEA DEPOT having met with success, they have now the pleasure to inform the Public that they have REDUCED their Retail Prices, keeping in view the great principle of small profits and quick returns.

They also beg to recommend specially their Royal Family Mixture, which cannot be surpassed by any other Tea in flavour, strength, and price.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in Packets of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	a.	Whole-sale in bulk in chests of 66 lbs., and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	14	1	12	Merchants, Messes, Schools, Clubs, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	12	1	10	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	
Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong	1	8	1	6	
Royal Family Mixture	1	4	1	2	

They further beg to inform the Public that they have been induced, at the request of their several Local and Up-country Constituents, to keep always on hand a select quantity of assorted Preserved Provisions of the best description. They have just received a large supply per s.s. by the P. and O. *Gwalior*. They have also completed such arrangements as will enable them to receive Fresh Supplies from some of the best Houses in England twice a month, which they will offer for sail to their Constituents at Prices verging almost on their Prime Cost.

At the articles are too numerous to mention, they beg to annex only a few, viz. :—

Hams, Bacon, Ox tongues, Cheese, Butter, Sardines, Salmons, Jams and Jellies, Preserves and Marmalades, Biscuits, Pickles, Table Vinegar, Salt and Mustard, Salad Oil, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sperm Candles, Soap, Blacking, &c., &c.

FINEST QUALITY OF SUGAR.

Loaf, double refined, in cones of 10 lbs. each at Ans. 4 & Pies 3 per lb. or Rs. 28 per cwt.
No. 1, Crystallized White do. do. at Ans. 3 & Pies 9 per lb. or Rs. 22-12 per cwt.
No. 2, Crushed, White do. do. at Ans 3 & Pies 2 per lb. or Rs. 21 per cwt.
No. 3, Pale Yellow do. do. at Ans. 2 & Pies 11 per lb. or Rs. 19-4 per cwt.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMP DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES IN BOMBAY.

MORTON AND COMPANY,
TEA DEPOT AND PROVISION MART,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.
And
The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.
All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoe.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS),
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fald Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 1,0 0.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 21
Ditto 12 „ 80
Pyramidal „ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each
Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 60 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs from ½ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—A CONCERT, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 9th April 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The proceeds will be given to the above Schools.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is THIS DAY REMOVED from Marine Street to No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting the BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY TRAINS.

The Public are hereby informed that after SUNDAY next, the 5th instant, until further Notice, the Up and Down Mixed Trains, between Wurda and Hingunghaut Stations WILL RUN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in each week instead of, as at present, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The times of the Trains and other arrangements will be the same as those already announced.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schreck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

FOR SALE.—SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The well-known ESTATE called HAFIZ BAGH, situated near the town of Jooneer, Poona Collectorate, the property of the late J. C. Dickinson Esquire, containing 64 acres 4 goontas.

There is not in the Poona Zillah a more compact farm. It has a fine running stream of water for irrigation, is well stocked with fruit and other trees, he whole enclosed in a good live fence, and the soil is equal to any in the Talooka. There is also a good substantial residence with outhouses and stables.

Also a good copper still house and all necessary requirements for immediate use, a good sugar house, sugar pans and sugar mills, in good working order, and a growing crop of sugar cane.

Farming implements, cart, Buggy, Shigram, Working Bullocks, Cow, Calves, Buffalog, &c.

For a native gentleman it is admirably adapted for a Residence. The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, consisting of Guava, Margo, Fig, Grapes, Orange, Lime, Pumallo, Pomgranates, Tamarinds, Jack, Custard-apples, and others.

Also.

In the village of Belsar, 5 acres of Land, at a yearly rent of Rupees Thirty (30) per acre.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay,
or
Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA, [illegible]
Auctioneers, [illegible]

F. ROWLAND [illegible]
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOU[illegible]
BELLASIS ROAD, BYC[illegible]
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVE[illegible]
MILITARY, SADDLE[illegible]
CAVALRY, INFANTR[illegible]
COUTREMENT[illegible]
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATH[illegible]
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCK[illegible]
LEATHER and MATERIALS for [illegible]
ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPM[illegible]
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11½d. to 9/16.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs	248.

On Calcutta 60 days' sight.	98¼
Do. demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent.	106½ to ¾
Four & half per cent.	102¼ to ½
Four per cent.	102
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Francs Pieces	,, 221½
Bar silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-15
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-15

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Holidays interfere with business, and no engagements of importance have transpired to-day. Rates are unchanged.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Coir Bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	736¼
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	407¾
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	

AND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60*	Colaba Land Co	1,335
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	890
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,4 0
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,710
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,350
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	29
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,735
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,375
1,000	...	500	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,000
...	...	350	...	Madras U. Spinning	675
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,390
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,35
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	4,000
690	2,500	400	100p.s	Royal	2,350
50	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	4,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	150
150	12,000	11,000	10ps.	Apollo Press Co	460
200	2,500	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	700
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	175
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	3,200
350	9,000	all	25ps.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
30	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,460	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
600	2,000	500		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
20	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
40	85	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
130	85	all	0 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Atlantic (s)	Swanson	Newcastle, Feb. 23.
	Border Chieftain (s)	Bailey	Cardiff, Feb. 2.
5	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Excelsior (s)	Joss	Shields, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac	MacNeill	Coast and Carwar.
	Assyria	Howell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Australia.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Elgin, to Liverpool.
Steamer Border Chieftain, to London.
Ship Acacia, to Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Kirkwood, Sinnott, to Liverpool.
Ship Pendragon, Symons, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVAL.
2 Thetis (s) Trincomallee.

April DEPARTURE.
1 Navarino (s) Calcutta.

ADEN.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
18 Oxfordshire, Jones, from London.
18 Gwalior, Haselwood, from Suez.
18 Bokhara, Anderson from Southampton.
19 Red Gauntlet, Mann, from Bussorah.
19 Timsah, Hogg, from London.
19 Tihehalchoff, Witt, from London (passed to China.)
20 Irrawady, Bourdon, from Shangahi.
20 Euxina, Hondt, from Kurrachee.
20 Excelsior, John Joss, from Cardiff.
21 Border Chieftain, Bailey, from Cardiff.
22 Kwang Tung B M, Elton, from Perim.
22 Calcutta, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
23 Salamis H M's S, Littleton, from Trincomalee.
23 Martaban, Stuart, from Rangoon.
24 M-lwa, Tomlin, from Bombay.
25 Alnwick Castle, Freeman, from Bombay.
25 St George, Harwood, from Saigon.
25 Gunga, Cawcut, from London.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
18 Oxfordshire, Jones, to Colombo.
18 Gwalior, Haselwood, to Bombay.
19 Maddalone, Bozzino, to Newdeep.
19 Bokhara, Anderson, to Calcutta.
20 Timsah, Hogg, to Kurrachee.
20 Silvia H M's Gun Bt, St John, to China.
20 Nassau, H M's S, Gray, to Zanzibar.
20 Irrawady, Bourdon, to Marseilles.
20 Euxina, Hondt, to Liverpool.
20 Kwang Tung B M, Elton, to Perim.
[illegible] Red Gauntlet, Mann, to London.
[illegible] Teriot, Nisbet, to Coconada.
[illegible] Martaban, Stuart, to London.
[illegible] M-lwa, Tomlin, to Suez.
[illegible] Alnwick Castle, Freeman, to London.
[illegible] Kwang Tung B M, Elton, to Malacca.
[illegible] H M's S, Littleton, to Plymouth.
[illegible] Harwood, to Bordeaux.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
[illegible], from Liverpool.
[illegible] New Castle.
[illegible] from Mauritius.
[illegible] Cardiff.
[illegible] Cardiff.
[illegible] Zanzibar.
[illegible]

SHIPPING LIST. SUEZ CANAL.

Week ending 15th Mar. 1874.

OUTWARD.

Mar. 10 City of Manchester Calcutta.
,, 10 Bokhara Calcutta.
,, 10 Navarino Calcutta.
,, 10 Castore Bombay.
,, 10 Bellona Bombay.
,, 10 Lord of the Isles China.
,, 10 Prompt (Tug) Suez.
,, 11 Oxfordshire Colombo.
,, 12 Hankow Bombay.
,, 12 Renown Bombay.
,, 12 Hoogly Shanghai.
,, 12 Duke of Argyll Calcutta.
,, 12 Timsah Kurrachee.
,, 13 Colombo Bombay.
,, 13 Ichitratcho China.
,, 13 Elgin Bombay.
,, 13 Whampoa Bombay.
,, 13 Hasty (Tug) Suez
,, 14 Royal Minstrel Aden.
,, 14 Excelsior Aden.
,, 14 Gaouting Shanghai.
,, 14 Border Chieftain Aden.
,, 15 Mirzapore Bombay.
,, 15 Koning der Nederlanden Batavia.
,, 15 Gunga Persian Gulf.

HOMEWARD.

Mar. 8 Consett Liverpool.
,, 9 Corinna Havre.
,, 9 Timor London.
,, 9 Mesopotamia London.
,, 9 Ava Marseille.
,, 10 Linda Isma is and Hull.
,, 11 Dacalia Portsmouth.
,, 11 Serapis Constantinople.
,, 12 Hampton Rotterdam.
,, 13 City of Poonah London.
,, 15 Stephensons London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—April 2.

Lester, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Allahabad.
Gawthorne, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on leave from Kirkee.
Thacker, Staff Vet. Surgeon., Bengal Vet. Department, on duty, from Calcutta.

APRIL 3.

Durand, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Chaine, Major, 4th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Sharpe, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Palmer, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.
Lyster, Sub-Lieutenant, 4th Battalion 1st Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Chard, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Colonel, 45th Regiment, from medical certificate, from England.
O'Beirne, Lieutenant 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Grigg, Captain, Bengal Artillery, Comr. Oudh, from furlough, from England.
Widdicombe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Close, Major Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cowan, Captain, Bengal 60th Rifles, on promotion, from England.
Mois, Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, to join, from England.
Balfe, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Plowden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough from——
Hewett, Major, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Quinton, Captain, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Plomer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
McArthy, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough from England.

APRIL 4.

Maxwell, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Elliott, Captain, Bengal Royal H. A., on duty, from Meerut.
Smirke, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES—April 2.

Fuller, Colonel, Superintending Engineer, on leave, to Matheran

APRIL 4.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Seroor.
Thacker, Staff Vet. Surgeon, Vet. Department, on duty, to Melbourne.
Mestropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, on furlough, to Melbourne.
McMahon, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Melbourne.
Quintin, Captain, 10th Hussars, on leave, to Melbourne.
Ker, Colonel, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, to Belgaum.
Widdicombe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

April 5.

Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Barrackpore.
Henslow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Calcutta.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 31.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr C Kough, Acting Head Asst Colr and Magistrate, South Arcot, privilege leave for 87 days, from or after 1st April, under Section 21, Rule 5 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr B C Leggett, Depy Colr, in charge of Treasury, South Canara, one month's privilege leave, from the date of quitting the District

Mr F C Carr, Dist and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, special leave for six months, to proceed to Europe.

Capt W H Hallett, Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for three months from the 10th proximo.

Mr W Waters, Master Attendant, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months from the 20th inst.

Mr F Dodert, Mathematical Instrument Maker, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from or after the 27th April 1874.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W J H LeFanu, to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Chinglepet during the absence of Mr Crole on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr A F Cox, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Kough on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J L Fernandez, to act as Depy Colr in charge of Treasury, South Canara, during the absence of Mr B C Leggatt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr T Prichard, Depy Collr on general duty, Salem District, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury in that district during the employment of Mr Johnston on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr H J Tarrant, Barrister-at-law, to be Crown Prosecutor.

Mr J W Johnston, Depy Collr of Salem, to act as Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras during the absence of Capt Hallett on privilege leave or until further orders.

Surgn A Porter, M D, to act as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College during the absence of Surgn-Maj Kess, M D, on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn John Francis Fitzpatrick, M D, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail at Musulipatam.

Surgn-Maj Charles Ably Andrews to act as Surgn of the 4th District, Presidency, during the absence of Surgn-Maj FitzGerald on leave, until further orders.

The services of Capt Alfred Augustus Davidson, of the Nair Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on promotion to Major.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj W H Morgan, in Medical charge, 23rd Light Infantry, is granted furlough on medical certificate to the Eastern Coast and Ceylon, until the 15th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col J G Halliday, of the Infantry, Comdt 12th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Hony Surgn R Wilkin, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum at the Medical College on furlough on medical certificate for one year.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Political Letter.
Commercial Letter.
The Army.
The Burning of Coomassie.
The Ashantee War.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS..........Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOW READY.

'THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"
PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAYZER—March 6th, at Roath, near Cardiff, the wife of C. W. Cayzer, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BARKER—February 13th, at Perim, the wife of Mr. J. Barker, Condensing Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRIFFITH—April 3rd, at Malabar Hill, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Griffith, Royal Engineers, aged 41 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DE GARNIER—WILSON—March 28th, at the Circular Road Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Williams, Frederick John Wilson De Garnier, to Hannah Jane, second daughter of the late James J. Wilson, Esq., of Mhow Factory, Tirhoot.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.

YESTERDAY we received from Kurrachee further information regarding the important telegrams which we published on Tuesday and Wednesday, and our fears are strengthened regarding the present state of the Mahomedan mind in consequence of the blundering policy which the Government of Bombay has entered upon. It appears that a Christian catechist was sent to Manora fair a short time ago with a number of books and tracts, and of the tract entitled "Reasons for Belief," which was published at Allahabad many years ago and has been a stock tract among missionaries for at least a dozen years past, some Mahomedans bought several copies. These tracts were discussed to a considerable extent, and at last were submitted to the Kazee. On Friday week a large meeting was held in the musjid at Kurrachee. What passed there we cannot tell, although a correspondent mentions that Christians and Christianity were held up to scorn, but we may guess the practical resolution which was come to, as on the forenoon following a band of Mahomedans proceeded before Mr. Gibbons, the City magistrate, and presented a petition against the tract in question. Here might have been the subject of a picture of grandeur and nobleness—a Christian magistrate receiving a deputation of Mahomedans and listening to their complaints about a Christian tract! What did the magistrate do? Did he like a high-souled Englishman, believing in the Christianity which such Englishmen honour as their lives, tell the Mussulmans that the field of India was as free to the pioneers of Christianity as to the propagators of the dogmas of the Koran? Did he speak of the grand principles of toleration which good and true Englishmen have contended for against the powers of stake and faggot?—principles which it is the boast of the Empress of India she has been able to offer to her Indian subjects as a part of the perpetual policy which shall guide her in ruling Hindostan—principles which every magistrate, Christian, Mussulman, or Hindoo, ought ever to have before him as a portion of his duty to his sovereign? No—nothing of that kind;—cautious Mr. Gibbons!—he remembers him of the precedent furnished two months ago by the Commissioner of Police of Bombay, when he suppressed Jhalbhoy the Parsee's book at the request of a similar deputation of Mahomedans, and he will do the same as Mr. Souter did, for is he not conscious that the Government of Bombay will support him! Accordingly he is much affected by the appeals of the Mahomedans to their injured feelings—is alarmed at their threat that if the tract of the "Kaffir" is not suppressed there will be a disturbance in Kurrachee—and finally resolves to grant their most unreasonable request. We confess that our blood tingles with indignation when we think of a Christian magistrate acting like a Judas towards his own religion, and betraying his convictions (if he has any) for the threats of any body of inhabitants of India—Mussulman, Hindoo, or Parsee. Mr. Sheldon, the missionary, whose house is at this moment guarded by armed men lest the indignation of the Mahomedans should be directed towards his person as well as his humble efforts to do his duty towards his God and fellow men, has appealed to Colonel Lambert, the District Magistrate, against the decision by Mr. Gibbons. And well he may! There is a grand principle at stake—the principle of religious toleration in India. Colonel Lambert cannot fly in the face of that principle. Englishmen, we believe, would sooner give up India than yield the principle that Christianity shall have no footing in the country. Unfortunately, if Mr. Gibbons' order for the suppression of the tract is reversed, the Mahomedans of Kurrachee will then think they have a new grievance, and a right to shout "deen, deen!" and plunder property and take lives as Mahomedans did with such remarkable success in Bombay. But this cannot be helped. The grand principle of religious toleration must be pushed steadily and fearlessly to the front of the policy of England towards India. There is less danger *now* in teaching Mahomedans that they cannot trample upon every religion but their own than in waiting until their present intolerant mood spreads more widely, to the danger of the peace of the country at large. We believe every magistrate in the Presidency will agree, should it be necessary, to enforce the lesson, for we hope that there are few magistrates of Mr. Gibbons' stamp in India. We believe that Christianity would have had more fair play at the hands of 99 in 100 out and out native magistrates than he has been pleased to accord it.

> "This above all things—to thine own self be true,
> And it needs must follow as the light the day
> Thou canst not then be false to any man!"

Mr. Gibbons is probably not aware of this advice; and as a precedent-hunter, to whom the buttressing of Christianity is a bauble compared with toadying to the policy which an unfortunate Government has drifted into, he deserves to take his place at the side of the *Times of India*, which has tinkled its wretched cymbal in our face because we have denounced conduct which it has neither the ability nor the principle to condemn. But we beg pardon for mentioning the *Times of India* in the same breath with a contention for the free exercise of religious toleration in India. We trust that the authorities in Kurrachee have ere this reversed Mr. Gibbons' impolitic order. Such an encouragement to the present folly of the Mahomedans ought not to be allowed to stand a single day longer than can possibly be helped, otherwise we shall be having our churches pulled about our ears, our ministers insulted if not murdered, and Christians openly denounced as the dogs the Mahomedans already believe them to be. When Christianity is trampled out in India, then the Empire is no longer England's. That is a fact which must appeal even to Englishmen who have no Christianity, and certainly our magistrates ought, of all men, to be the very last to forget it.

THE saying "second thoughts are best" has had new lustre thrown upon its venerable head by the appearance of the Tramways Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee to which it was remitted at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill as it stood was about the most careless, inaccurate, and unwise Bill we ever saw issued from the Secretariat. Now, it is a comparatively good measure, thanks to the overhauling it has received in Committee. The hon. member who has charge of it ought really to be thankful that common sense overruled his fondness for it, as exemplified in his desire that it should not be sent into Select Committee. Had it passed as it stood originally his reputation as a legislator, such as it is, would have been seriously damaged in the estimation of the public who may inhabit Bombay a year or two hence. In a short time its looseness must have given rise to litigation, and the community would surely be disgusted to find how little protection their interests had received as compared with the care which had apparently been taken that the Tramway Company should be permitted to do as they pleased with the city. The Bill when submitted to the Legislative Council might have been faithfully described as a Bill for allowing a foreign company to spoil our thoroughfares. In fact, it was a most one-sided attempt at legislation, which seemed to have been sketched by Messrs. Kittredge and Stearns for their own benefit and blindly accepted by the local Government, and the public are deeply indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Chapman and Kennedy for calling attention to its character.

The first change to be noticed in the amended Bill is the shape of the preamble. At first the preamble contained a quantity of matter about the advantages likely to follow the introduction of tramways in Bombay, and about the powers and nature of the local Corporation; but now encumbrances have been omitted, and it has become somewhat of a plain business statement. In the second clause of section 3 a slight change has been made which will prevent the Tramway Company from interfering with sidings which the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company may construct in the vicinity of the Cotton Green and the Apollo Bay Reclamation. But in the first clause of that section there is a singularly vague statement, and one, moreover, which, although it occurs in the agreement drawn up between the Corporation and the Grantees, is too dangerous to be allowed to stand part of the Bill. It declares that the Tramway promoters may make tramways, with all necessary sidings, &c., to and from their stables on certain routes. Now it is "stables" that we object to. The whereabouts of these stables is not stated in the Bill nor in the agreement, although, seeing they are to be the termini of tramway routes, it is very important that some permanent locality should be assigned to them. The Tramway Company may at present find it convenient to have their stables in certain parts which the Corporation regard as suitable for a terminus; but as times may alter during the next twenty-one years, and the Tramway Company are not bound to keep their stables in one place, it is necessary to name the place or places where the tramways shall terminate if we would avoid the possibility of the "stables" being shifted all over Bombay and the tramways made to follow them. In reading the Bill a first time we were struck by the large powers which it was proposed to vest in the Municipal Commissioner. We are glad to observe that the Select Committee have to a certain extent noticed the same objectionable matter. Clause eight of the third section set forth that the Tramway Company might make and maintain tramways not only on the routes which are at present specified, but on such other routes as may hereafter be approved of by the Municipal Commissioner, and the Select Committee have added that the sanction of Government must also be obtained. This, however, does not go far enough. The principal parties concerned are surely the citizens whose roads it is proposed to mutilate by tramways, and we do not think that such a matter should be settled by the Municipal Commissioner and the Government alone. These may have identical interests; indeed, considering how the Municipal Commissionership has of late been bandied about among Civilians and used by Government as an instrument for giving certain Civilians home leave, it is more than probable that their interests would be identical; and therefore we say it is extremely desirable that the consent of the Corporation should be procured as well as that of the Municipal Commissioner and the Government before the Tramway Company venture to lay down a single rail more than their present agreement specifically permits. In other parts of the amended Bill objectionable powers are still to be permitted to be vested in the Municipal Commissioner. Thus in section V. the Municipal Commissioner is to be the sole approver of tramway gradients, gauges, or rails, and also of the form and manner in which tramways may be laid. Section IX. says that the carriages of the Grantees on the tracks of the tramways shall, *unless with the consent of the Municipal Commissioner*, be worked with horse power or other animal power only. The words we have italicised vest the Municipal Commissioner with a power which is really tremendous, for they permit him, if he pleases, to allow tramways to be worked by steam should the tramway promoters find it too expensive to work their venture by horses or bullocks. If steam is introduced on the public roads of Bombay the citizens may tremble, for there will soon be a pretty long story to tell of runaway horses, smashed carriages, and broken limbs. As a Municipal Commissioner may be oblivious to these probabilities, and as the community at large, as represented by the Corporation, will be chiefly concerned in the question of tramway cars being hauled by steam power, this section ought to be seriously modified. There are minor points in the Bill which require alteration. In the second clause of the tenth section it is said that the Tramway Company are not to break up a road except under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner or the Executive Engineer, unless either of these officers "refuses" or neglects to give such superintendence. As the Municipal Commissioner may have good reason for refusing to give such superintendence—supposing, for instance, he objected to the road being broken open at all—this clause will probably be modified in order to prevent the Tramway Company from riding roughshod over the opposition of the Municipal Commissioner. But perhaps this matter cannot be amended, as the section seems to be an embodiment of the terms of the agreement. Speaking of the agreement, it is a singularly loose one, and Messrs. Stearns and Kittredge may easily stretch some of the stipulations in it very much to their advantage. Thus the fourth paragraph in it provides that on one-half of the number of cars which they run for passengers they must charge a certain fixed rate, while apparently they may charge what rates they please for the use of the other half, and there are provisions in the Bill to punish members of the public who decline to pay the fares demanded by the Tramway Company! This may lead to a pretty state of matters, unless passengers make sure of entering a car which belongs to the half for travelling in which a stipulated maximum rate is fixed. By paragraph five the Grantees may make tramways in any part of the town and island, and if the Municipal Commissioner refuses to give his sanction all that we can see they are liable to suffer is a penalty of fifty rupees a day; and really it might pay them to give fifty rupees daily for the use of the Queen's Road or the Breach Candy Road. The ninth paragraph bears out the view that the Company may open up any road they please and be subject only to a fine of fifty rupees a day. By paragraph 10, not only are their tramway cars and horses to be exempted from municipal taxation, but apparently they may claim a similar exemption on behalf of any number of carriages and horses which they may possess irrespective of the tramways. Paragraph 19 provides that no mileage rent is to be charged upon tramways necessary to connect the traffic lines with the stables, carriage-sheds, factories, or property of the Tramway Company, so that if Messrs Stearns and Kittredge are wise they will ramify Bombay with small free tramways, all of course leading to stables, factories, carriage-sheds, and property. By paragraph 23 matters in dispute are to be decided upon by three *indifferent* persons. What advantage is to be gained from accepting the decision of indifferent people is probably best known to Government and the promoters, Government having such a number of indifferent people in its vicinity. When we have expressed our gratification that the Select Committee have endeavoured to provide for the rails being kept flush with the roads, and that it is now definitely stated that the public may sue the Tramway Company direct for damages, we shall have noticed the principal points of interest in the amended Bill. But, as we have shown, the Bill is still capable of being improved, and when it comes on for discussion on Wednesday we hope to see the course of improvement entered upon by the Select Committee followed up by the General Committee of the whole Council.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A POPULAR delusion about Girassias was very practically dispelled the other day. Writing from Rajcote on the 31st ult., a correspondent mentions that four who were sentenced to be hanged by the Special Sessions Court that sat at Porebunder last year, paid the extreme penalty of the law on the 23rd instant. Of these, one was a Girassia or landholder of Kerusra, a notorious bad character, who confessed to having been implicated in several murders. The Girassia of Kerusra is the first of his class that was sentenced to capital punishment. Up to this time it has been a general belief in Kattywar that the hangman's rope dare not touch the neck of a Girassia. The following notification was issued by the Political Agent on 3rd May 1870 upon this subject:—"The Political Agent in Kattywar has been directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to notify for general information the clear declaration of His Excellency in Council, that no privilege exists exempting Girassias from the punishment of death, and that Government will be prepared to exact this extreme penalty of the law from all persons, who on the pretext of obtaining redress of their grievances set the law at defiance and revenge themselves by taking the lives of unoffending persons." This notification has now begun to be carried out, and naturally the Girassias are disgusted.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JULIUS GRIFFITH, son of General Griffith, of the old Bombay Artillery, died at Mr. Wood's bungalow, Malabar Hill, on Friday morning last, of brain fever. He had only arrived from Matheran, where he had been for change of air, on the night preceding his death. He leaves a widow and five children, two of whom are at present in England, to mourn his loss. Application was made, at the instance of his widow, that his remains might be allowed to be entered in the burial ground at Sonapore beside his mother's grave; but, under the Municipal Act, this request could not be granted. We think, however, that whereas we still continue to allow the Hindoos to burn and the Mahomedans to bury their dead in the same neighbourhood the restriction might be waived in such a case. His widow then expressed a desire that he might be laid beside his old friend and comrade Major Holland, and there he accordingly rests. He was buried with all military honours on Friday evening, being followed to the grave by nearly all the Engineer officers in Bombay and many of his intimate friends. The pall bearers were the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Trevor, Colonel Davidson, and Colonel Fuller. The firing-party, which consisted of some 300 men of the 21st Native Infantry, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3RD APRIL.

An official report has been published, dated 12th February, which states that the Turcomans have been punished and tranquility restored on both banks of the Amou Daria.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, 3RD APRIL.

The President of the Reichstag has assured the Emperor that a peace effective of 340,000 men will be voted in an acceptable form.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

There is a general expectation that the duties on sugar will soon be abolished.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

Captain Glover, R.N., Captain Sartorius, and Mr. Goldsworthy, have arrived at Liverpool. Further details demonstrate the severity of the recent fighting; both sides lost heavily.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR IRELAND.

General Sir Richard Airey, G. C. B., succeeds Lord Sandhurst as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES.

At the request of Baron De Lesseps, the Porte has acceded to a postponement of the new Canal tariff.

H. M. troopship Jumna, homeward bound, has passed through the Suez Canal.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Telegrams from Spain report Marshal Serrano inactive and awaiting reinforcements. The Carlists maintain all the principal positions. An armistice had been agreed upon to enable both sides to bury the dead.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5½d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been nothing doing.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ do. do.	98.
5½ do. do.	102.
3per cent. Consols, for account	92½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¾.
Bar Silver	58¾.
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. do	8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,500,000.	Dec. £1,250,000.
Bills discounted	£22,312,500.	Inc. £2,375,000.
Bullion	£22,687,500.	Dec. £562,500.

Total week's sales of Cotton	50,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	12,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	98,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	750,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	132,000 ,,

There has been a moderate business in Surats this week.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The markets will be closed till Tuesday next for Easter holidays.

Arrivals—Deccan, Austin Friars.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Palermo, Caradoc, Tenedos.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 2nd ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 4TH APRIL. 12-52 A.M.

THE Fourteenth Special Narrative states that the general condition of the people is decidedly good and hopeful, except in north-eastern Tirhoot, where upwards of half-a-million people are dependent on Government relief. Supervision relief works have been much improved. It is believed that the total number of deaths actually due to starvation do not exceed ten or twelve. Harvesting spring crops is proceeding, and the outturn is mostly very good except in North Tirhoot.

A REPORT was current in Mandalay when the last mail left, that the Panthays had retaken Momien from the Chinese.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount at their from Calcutta meeting on Thursday last.

THE exports of Indian tea during the month of March amounted, according to Messrs. Watson and Co.'s Report, to 812,471lbs., as compared with 625,367lbs. during the same month of last year.

On dit from Kattywar that the Rajcote Special Sessions Court will shortly cease to exist as the Chiefs are unwilling to support it any longer. Yet the Sessions Court is a remarkably useful institution.

A *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* published on Thursday afternoon notifies that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell in the calendar year 1875 more than 45,000 chests of Bengal opium. Within that maximum amount it is as yet uncertain what quantity will be offered for sale. The exact number of chests to be sold in 1875 will be announced as soon as the manufacture of the present season is completed.

THE troops at Jellalabad have been ordered to come speedily to Cabul by starting on New Year's day from Jellalabad. The Cavalry regiment in the Kohistan hills has been ordered by the Ameer to arrive at Cabul on New Year's day, and they have been informed that their pay will be paid at Cabul. Wherefore this concentration of troops?

MAJOR WILLOUGHBY, who leaves by the mail steamer to-day for England, on two years' furlough, has been for the past three or four years at the head of the Commissariat in Bombay. The books and accounts of his office have been inspected within the past few days by Colonel Holland, who, we have been informed, expressed entire satisfaction with their management.

THE following appears in a home paper:—Mr. Charles Austin, well known as the *Times'* correspondent on the Abyssinian expedition, in Paris during the siege, and more recently in Carthagena, has accepted the management of the Bombay *Times of India*, Mr. Sydney Blanchard continuing to be the working editor. Mr. Austin some ten years ago was editor of the *Madras Athenæum.*

IT is reported that Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia intends to make a long voyage. It seems that the Prince will go to Russia and Siberia, and thence in a Russian steamer to China and Japan. From the latter country a German man-of-war will take him to the United States of North America, whence he will return home. The voyage will in all probability be commenced in July next and will last about eighteen months.

THE French Embassy has left Mandalay. The King has distinguished four of them with the order of the Tsalway and presented the remaining two with gold cups. It seems two are provided with elephants and necessaries by His Majesty to go overland to Bangkok. One is to proceed to France accompanied by the Kim Woon Mingyee to see about the treaty with its present alterations being ratified by the assembly. The rest were to go on to China by the mail steamer.

THE EXCITEMENT IN KURRACHEE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 30TH MARCH.

You will have already received my telegram regarding the excitement caused in Kurrachee by the sale of a harmless missionary tract. The simple fact of the matter is this. There are various works on the religion of almost all nations for sale in the depot of the Mission School at this place. A book which I learn from trustworthy authority has been sold here at the Mission School for the last 20 years or so has been suddenly laid hold of by the Mussulmans and has been declared by them to contain offensive remarks on their religion. They held a meeting last Friday at their musjid in the town, where they used most foul language, I am informed, towards persons professing the Christian religion in general and Christian missionaries in particular. The result was that a petition was presented on the following day to the City magistrate (Mr. F. Gibbons) signed by some sixty persons, whereupon Mr. Gibbons ordered the Rev. Mr. Sheldon to stop the sale of the books, and further issued an injunction to certain persons that had some copies to give them up, or to destroy them. He advised the Mahomedans to allay their excitement and not to commit a breach of the peace; that he had partly acceded to their request; and further, that he would refer their application to the magistrate of the district (Colonel Lambert). Mr. Gibbons is one of the most experienced magistrates in Sind, but I am afraid he has committed the same blunder as the Bombay Government and Mr. Souter have. One would have expected that he would have profited by their experience. If the Mahomedans feel aggrieved at any alleged slight offered to their prophet or their religion, their remedy is in their hands: our law courts are open to them to prosecute the alleged offenders against their religion. The applicants had the audacity to tell the magistrate that if their alleged grievance were not redressed a breach of the peace would be the consequence. Such a threat should not cow our officials. The magistrate should, I think, have ordered these Mahomedans to furnish security for their good behaviour when they used such language: but nothing of the sort has been done. The Mahomedans everywhere are a most fanatic and easily excitable race. We shall now see what steps the authorities will take to preserve order and peace in the place in the event of an outburst, which is much apprehended. Even their children have shared their fanatic zeal and phrenzy, for some Pathan lads have insulted a number of school-boys on their way to the Mission School and told them to desist from going to the kaffirs. There is a very small police guard placed at the door of the Mission House, which is quite insufficient to protect the inmates, whom Heaven help in the event of an *emeute!* The proceedings of the City magistrate will only tend to lend additional help and countenance to the Mahomedan fanatics. There were nearly a hundred of them this morning on the road, but I cannot say where they were going to. One shout of *deen, deen*, and the whole place will be in a blaze! I learn that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon has written to Colonel Lambert complaining of the impropriety of the step taken by the City magistrate, and of the blow that it would deal to all missionary and other public enterprizes. It is to be hoped that Colonel Lambert will rescind the order of the City magistrate and leave the Mahomedans to their ordinary remedies—a decision which public opinion here has arrived at without any difficulty. The Mahomedans should be made to see and feel that the Government is able to protect all innocent and peaceable persons from the attacks of lawless men instead of telling them that we are helpless and "Oh, we shall do our very best for you."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP RAJSHAYE, 28TH MARCH.

"AND is there no famine after all?" exclaims a benevolent British public, at once beginning to lose all interest in Bengal and its concerns, just as we might suppose the fair daughters of some house when they hear of the marvellous recovery of a poor and distant relative for whose loss they were just preparing to assume becoming black. We can almost fancy the friend of humanity (one of India) addressing the poor Bengali thus—

> "Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids
> "Ready to fall as soon as I have seen your
> "Pitiful Famine!"

while the poor Bengali replies in terms as keenly disappointing as those of the quondam knife-grinder—"Famine! God bless you! I have none to show, Sir." But is there really no *famine?* The poor Bengali seems to think not—and surely he ought to know. Have, then, the telegrams been as false as they have been disjointed?—have the reports been worded a little too strongly?—have the minutes been as highly coloured as they have been numerous?—have the leading men of Bengal been mistaken?—or has there been a conspiracy to make the sun look larger at its setting? Who would dare to say so? What Bengal official? Subsistence allowance has its terrors—and it is a punishment not unknown. Remember Hunter's famine warnings and their fate! But is there really no famine? Hear an intelligent Baboo! "You English have made a great fuss about this famine. It reminds me of your fox-hunting. With many horses and many dogs and much noise you succeed in killing a very small animal. So it is with this scarcity." And again (the gentleman was given to similes)—"The threatening foe has been driven by the forces of nature out of the south, and now you are massing your troops to drive him from his last stronghold in the north, whence he might have retired under the compulsion of free trade or of his own accord." The Baboo made as small allowance for the keen excitement, hard riding, and glory of the fox-hunt—as for the noble-like display of ability in directing the massing of troops even against an imaginary or merely possible foe. But, you may say, all this could be written at the Club in Poona. Can you tell us nothing at all about the famine or the scarcity (or whatever you like to call it) as it really is? Well, I fear not very much; but I will ask you to ride along with me over a huge plain, broken up by little ridges into small squares or plots of light whitish sandy soil, and studded ever here and there (ay every quarter of a mile) with clumps of bamboo trees and clusters of huts. Here and there we see a grove of mangoes, and now and then we meet an old tank with a very ancient and fish like smell. We now and then, too, see a few labourers ploughing, or rather scraping, up the sandy soil in one of the little plots alluded to, and suddenly, as the pathway turns round one of the clumps of bamboos, we come upon some six or seven hundred men with their families taking their work very easily. Some are smoking, some sitting, some standing, some simply chatting in a rustic row—all idling. These are famine labourers! The instant they see us they fly to their work—for a white face, they think, needs must mean official authority. As we draw near, the spades are wielded vigorously, and we are saluted with cloud upon cloud of dust, for these men are busily engaged in scraping the sandy soil together and throwing it into a heap, which they are pleased to call a road. The men and children look fat and well, and apparently have every reason to be grateful to a paternal Government for supplying them with good pay and light work. As we ride on, we become conscious of a creaking, moaning, groaning noise, and in a few minutes we overtake a long line of lightly-loaded rice-carts. As we draw close the creaking and the moaning increases in intensity, and we soon discover that it is the music of the spheres, or (to put it less poetically) of the block-like cart wheels. The bullocks creep along and the drivers lie lazily back on the rice bags and seem to be enjoying all the bliss of doing nothing. We soon leave the rice carts far behind and are loudly abusing the rusty road, when we see a cloud of dust fast approaching us. Six horsemen at least! No! Only one; and at full tear a horseman dashes by, followed closely by a Baboo on a vigorous little tat. "Who is that?" you ask. "An officer on transport duty," I reply, probably bound to stir up those sleeping cartmen we passed just now. "Heavens! what a pace, and what a road for his horse's legs!" "It may not be his own, I suggest, but at all events the L. G. expects that every man will do his duty, and thirty miles in an hour looks very well in a report." We have now reached a large village, and it happens to be bazaar day. Let us see how the famine affects the market. The place is thronged with buyers and with sellers; the people are laughing and talking, little thinking that the eyes of Europe are anxiously upon them. There seems to be no lack of grain. The price of rice is certainly high, very high; but owing to the liberality of Government in the matter of wages a good day's meal is within the reach even of the poorest famine labourer. We did not see much cultivation as we rode along except perhaps on the banks of the streams. The soil looks poor and parched, as if rain would do it good. The great want of the country seems to be grass. The cattle are very small, but not thin in spite of the apparent want of fodder. This is as fair a picture as I can give of the distressed districts. There is none of that outward appearance of misery and suffering which hunger constantly presents us with in the London streets. The Relief Committees have been ably organized, and in their exertions resemble the King's servants who were sent forth to furnish the wedding with guests. The real danger in Bengal is the possibility of the sudden failure of private supply and the consequent drain on the Government stores. The people of a wide tract of country may wake some morning to the consciousness that there is no rice at all in the market, and then the storm will have broken and every saheb will have become a Joseph. *As yet* this has not happened, and it is still a doubtful question whether it will happen or not. The Ides have come, but they have not passed. Government are fully prepared, and another month must show whether the Bengal authorities were mistaken in their calculation or not. There are some who think that in drawing up these calculations the "old corn of the land" was completely forgotten, or at least not allowed due weight. If so, the omission was a strange one—for it is to be presumed that the Oriental habit of storing up grain for years prevails here also. But owing to the zemindari system Government are deprived of much personal knowledge of the cultivator and his mode of life. One thing about this famine is perfectly certain, and that is, that such a trying season has not been known for years; ask the oldest inhabitant in the place, and he will tell you that such a bad rice-crop and such severe scarcity has never been known before in his time. The people have been accustomed for years to an abundant harvest, and they consequently feel the shock of failure all the more. There can be no doubt also that the timely aid given by Government in relief works has saved thousands of lives. *Many men no doubt come to the works who could very well afford to stay away.* It is not always they find double wages and light work close to their cottage door. But to the great mass of the labourers the relief works have been salvation. Whatever may be the financial results, the famine-alarm will have done good service in drawing the governing and the governed closer together in permanently improving a vast province and in giving a shock to the zemindari system, which may perhaps hasten, even more rapidly than people dare to hope, the death of that old tyrant, the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. Whether such results are likely to compensate a benevolent British public for enormous waste of money and of sympathy, and the sister presidencies for the future infliction of an income tax, is a question which I would leave you, Mr. Editor, to answer if you can.

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A FEARFUL TALE OF THE SEA.

A SHORT time since we gave the details of the burning of the ship Arracan at sea and of the arrival of one of the boats with the chief officer and four men at Cochin. Subsequently we were able to chronicle the safe arrival of the captain with eight men, in the long boat, at Aden, and we now learn that the third boat, the pinnace with the second officer and four men, has been brought to Calcutta by the s.s. City of Manchester.

A passenger by the latter vessel sends the following thrilling narrative of the adventures of those men after they had parted company from their shipmates to the *Friend of India* :—"On the 20th of March we picked up in the Arabian sea, lat. 9° 56′ N., long. 63° 5′ E., a small boat containing the second mate and four men of the barque Arracan, all dreadfully emaciated and sunburnt. Two of them were so weak that they had to be lifted on board. The poor fellows had been tossing about in that open boat on a tropical sea for 32 days. Their ten days' stock of provisions and water was utterly exhausted on the 9th of March. During the eleven days which followed, they had eaten only two birds, four flying fish, and a few barnacles from the boat's bottom, drinking only sea-water. Every kindness was showed to them, and in a few days the doctor and volunteer nurses brought them all round, though it was feared that one or two might not rally."

The details are supplied by Mr. Webster, the second officer, whom steadiness and decision of character, under most trying circumstances, cannot be sufficiently admired. "The three boats kept together until Friday night, the 20th February, when they lost the captain's boat. The following Monday night the pinnace was stove by a heavy sea, so that they were obliged to throw overboard many things to lighten her. After this she would not go to windward, and they soon lost sight of the mate's boat. They mended the boat's side as well as they could, but she continued to leak so badly that they had to keep one man constantly baling. Had it not been for this necessity for constant work, Mr. Webster thinks he could never have kept the men from killing each other. One of the men accidentally broke the compass. They had no chart, only a sextant. Mr. Webster kept the boat by the wind and hoped, how vainly he did know, to make the Maldive Islands. March 9th he wrote, 'Divided the last morsel of bread and water between us. All in good health, except the boy, and thankful to God for His mercies.' Two days after one of the older sailors, Davis, proposed casting lots. The mate refused to have anything to do with it, and told them, as always afterwards, that there should be no man-eating in that boat while he lived. The same day, in the afternoon, while Mr. Webster was asleep, the four cast lots, and the short lot fell to the younger boy, Billy Horner. He went apart to say his prayers, but as Davis was preparing his knife to kill him, the mate awoke and prevented him. After that he threw overboard all the knives but two, one for himself and one for the older boy, and made Billy stay beside him in the stern of the boat all the time. The two older sailors, Davis and Layford, were much displeased and plotted to kill the mate and tried to do so more than once, but the older boy, Francis Stobie, warned him. After that the mate and the boys kept alternate watches, so that the men could do nothing unobserved. The heat was so intense that they all spent much of the day time in the water, regardless of sharks, which they saw occasionally. They chewed lead to moisten their throats a little. They tried to eat their boots, but these were too salt, also their oil-skins and some jelly fish which they caught by diving and dried, but they were too bitter and devoid of nourishment. Mr. Webster read to them from the Bible and Spurgeon's 'Morning by Morning' and prayed with them every day. This seemed to quiet the men for a time, but they would grow discontented and mutinous again, with spells of delirium. One day Davis swore he would either kill the boy or sink the boat in 12 hours. He had already tried to do both, besides refusing to work repeatedly. The mate felt that he ought to shoot him. He raised his gun and snapped it at him, but it did not explode. Two minutes after, just as he had put a fresh cap on, a bird flew over the boat and he shot it dead. The men rushed for it. It was quickly picked up, divided and devoured, inwards, bones and all but the feathers. Davis then returned to his duty. The day before they were rescued was the worst. Layford knocked off work and told Davis that he wished he would kill him when he was asleep. 'Very well,' said Davis. A few minutes after, Davis struck him twice on the head with a marlin spike. The blood gushed out and Davis drank it eagerly, giving Stobie a little. A struggle ensued for the marlin spike, Layford got it at last and threw it overboard. Then they tried to kill each other, bruising and biting each other like wild beasts. Both were too weak to succeed. When exhausted they would ask forgiveness, shake hands and kiss each other. Soon the delirium would return and they would begin again. The next day would have decided the fate of one or two probably, had they not been picked up. The boat was some five miles south of the steamer's course and was only recognised by its lug-sail. The above statements are substantiated by all in the boat."

DUBASH PRACTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity your correspondent "No More Agents," in his anxiety to injure dubashes, does not confine himself to the truth. He states the remuneration received by dubashes amounts to 3 or 4 shillings per ton on the cargo coming into and leaving the port so that on a 1,000 ton ship carrying 1,500 tons cargo, a dubash would receive :—

1,500 tons inward cargo 4s. per ton ......Rs. 3,000
1,500 tons outward cargo 4s. per ton...... „ 3,000

Total received by dubash... ..Rs. 6,000

On referring to the accounts of ships which have passed through my hands, I find the whole expenditure in Bombay, including port charges, advances to captain and crew, stevedores and dubashes bills (but not commissions on freight) as follows :—

1,200 ton ship, discharged 1,800 tons inward cargo, purchased ballast and sea stock	Total Expenditure. Rs. 2,800
950 tons ship discharged 1,300 tons and loaded 1,480 tons cotton	„ 3,200

The general average of expenditure for ships discharging and loading being less than 8s. per ton register, and for ships discharging inward cargo and departing in ballast the average is 5s. per ton.

Shipowners are too well acquainted with the charges of Bombay to submit to be swindled as suggested by your correspondent, or to be led away by his untrue statements.

3rd April. AGENT.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, 2ND APRIL.

EAR sunrise this morning the usual salutes proclaimed His Highness Mulharow's departure for Nowsaree, accompanied by Col. Phayre, Resident. As it always is on such occasions, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station was tastefully decorated. It is asserted that the Gaekwar and Resident will be absent for three months. With the Resident went his clerks and Native Assistant, and Baroda folks see in this a confirmation of the report.

The Gaekwar, they say, nearly met with a serious accident about two evenings ago. Nothing but the coachman's skill, I am told appeared to have averted it. The news soon reached the city, and His Highness was congratulated on his escape. It is added that Luckshmebayee of Surat, His Highness' favourite, caused large sums to be distributed amongst the poor, in token of her thankfulness.

The heat is increasing. Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee, shopkeeper, has received a letter of thanks from Dr. Seward for exerting himself so much in obtaining large contributions towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

KATTYWAR, RAJCOTE, 31ST MARCH.

ECONOMY in the working of the Postal Department causes serious inconvenience to the public in certain districts in this province. For instance when at Jaitpore and Joonaghur lately, my Bombay letters and papers used to reach me, the former (letters) on the sixth and papers on the fifth day from which they were posted, whereas, a year ago, they reached a day earlier. On enquiry I was informed that the Jaitpore Post Office, having been converted into a sorting office, and the establishment, consisting of an ill-paid Deputy Post Master and a clerk, being unable to perform the work more expeditiously, there was no other alternative but to cause the public to become the victims of an uncalled-for arrangement. The public affected has a right to demand a more expeditious delivery of their letters through the Post Office, and it will be their own fault if they tamely submit to such a proceeding on the part of the Post officials who suggested and carried out such an ill-advised measure.

An important case was disposed of the other day in the Rajisthanik Court in favour of a Gerassia, which will, it is to be hoped, convince these ignorant and deluded people that they have only to ask for redress of their wrongs to receive it, if, after investigation, their claim can be proved.

ADEN, 27TH MARCH.

GUNNER WELLS, of the 6-6 R. A., who, as I have told you, committed a cold-blooded murder on Sergeant Bridges, has been tried by a general court martial, which commenced on the 13th and terminated on the 17th instant. The court assembled at the Mess House of the 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, and consisted of the following gentlemen :—Colonel Rowlands, V. C., 41st Regiment, as President; Colonel Edwards, N. I., as Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Colonel Penn, R. A., as Prosecutor; Adjutant 2nd Grenadiers, orderly officer to the Court; Members—Major Steavens, Aden Troop; Major Allan, 41st Regiment, 5 captains, 41st Regiment; 4 subalterns 41st Regiment and 1 subaltern F. Brigade Royal Artillery. The witnesses for the prosecution were—Major Phipps, Lieutenant Daubeney, Sergeant Vyle, Bombardiers E. Green, T. Roberts, G. Wilson, Gunners C. Wake, W. Clear, J. Brown, W. Lancaster, and Trumpeter A. Venner. Witnesses summoned by the prisoner—Mrs. Vyle, Mrs. Wagstaff and Mrs. Wake. The decision of the Court has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who after examining the whole case will submit it to the Commander-in-Chief in India for his approval and sanction. There is no doubt here that the decision will be death. On Wednesday, the 18th, the murderer attempted to break out through a ventilator in his cell. He managed to break the handcuffs off his wrist, by hitting them against his cell-cot, when the sentry on watch detected him. The latter, a young stout fellow, was a match for the murderer, who was, after a short struggle safely secured and handcuffed again. The prisoner looks very desperate and stubborn, and had he been successful in his attempt to escape, there is no knowing what additional hurt he would have committed. If again he is found trying to escape he will be locked up in the stocks until the receipt of orders from Lord Napier for his final sentence.

The wife and children of Sergeant Bridges have been provided for one year by the Government and have been offered a free passage home.

Mrs. Bridges has had some support from the men in her husband's corps, who opened a subscription list, which was sent round to all the European corps as well as to the general public of Aden. A considerable sum has thus been subscribed.

The Nassau at 11 A.M. and the Sylvia at 1 P.M., the former for Zanzibar and the latter for China, left here on the 20th instant. On the same evening the Kwang-tung with N. I. reliefs for Perim sailed, and on the forenoon of the 22nd returned with the relieved soldiers to Aden.

Endeavours are being made to effect the release of the State prisoner Abdulla bin Mohesin. Several Sultanes members of the neighbouring tribes persuaded Sultan Fudhl bin Mohesin of Lahej to pardon Abdulla for his late rebellious conduct against Fudhl and have him freed from the surveillance of the British. Sultan Fudhl was disinclined at first to pursue this course, but subsequently he took compassion on his brother and made *pacca khat* that Abdulla should never in future act against Fudhl. Consequent upon this arrangement the Sultan of Lahej, accompanied by several other grandees, arrived here on the 22nd instant. He and his companions visited General J. W. Schneider, C.B., Political Resident, and beseeched him to bestow freedom on Abdulla. General Schneider was told by Sultan Fudhl the cause of his interceding in behalf of the notorious prisoner who had given so much trouble to himself and the British Government. General Schneider expressed his inability to free Abdulla unless authorized to do so by the Supreme Government. After some consultation the Sultan determined to make a supplication to Lord Northbrook. Sultan Fudhl is a very stout-looking middle aged person.

H. M. S. Salamis proceeded to Malta on her way home on the afternoon of the 25

We have very sickly weather here just now—high winds, a cloudy sky, and close nights. The cold has altogether abandoned us and the hot season is fast approaching. Sickness is on the increase. On the night of the 25th a carbine and a pouch containing 20 rounds were reported stolen from the orderly room of H. M's 41st Regiment at camp. The robber has not been caught yet but the police are on the alert. The soldier who was asleep in the orderly room and through whose carelessness the robbery was permitted is in custody.

Yesterday afternoon sports took place on the parade ground near the N. A. line at the Point. Major Phipps, commanding 6 6 R. A., paid Rs. 100 from his pocket for prizes. The competitors consisted entirely of the 6-6 R. A. men. Several gentlemen and ladies were present during the entertainment.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.—*Sindian.*

THE JUMA MUSJID.—On Friday, says a vernacular newspaper, there were present amongst the crowd at the Juma Musjid, the Nawab of Surat, the Nacoda of Bombay, and Mr. Shaik, the well-known Arab pearl merchant, residing in the Modykhana street, Fort.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at Pydhonee on the body of one Nuthoo Futtey Ally, who was on the previous day run over by a cart. The jury found that death was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

A VAGRANT.—John Ward, a European, was on Saturday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and was orderd to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Bahadoor Khanjee, the heir-apparent to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, arrived here on Thursday afternoon with a number of followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily at Warden Road.—On the same day Shamut Khanjee, the shareholder of Bhantwa State, in Kattywar, arrived here with about nine followers.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday one Gaddrapa Soobhana was driving his master's hansom from Mazagon towards the Mazagon Police Office, and on coming over the bridge the horse got frightened at something and bolted. The driver fell off and was hurt. One or two native passengers also received slight injuries. A European gentleman who was inside the carriage narrowly escaped from an accident. The injured parties were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending 31st ultimo, amounted to 445, of which 166 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 86 Hindoos, 19 Mussulmans, 22 Parsees, and 39 Native Christians—adult males 77, females 36, and children 53. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, measles, rheumatism and ulcers.

REVENGE.—We mentioned the other day that a rumour was current in the town that the young girl who had been enticed away by a Jamote named Juman was murdered. Authentic intelligence has been received from a party lately arrived from Sonmeanee. The unfortunate girl was cut down by the uncle of her husband. It may be mentioned here that the latter took a solemn oath on the Koran not to injure her; but the enraged uncle satiated his revenge upon the girl for her infidelity.—*Sindian.*

THE LATE MAHOMEDAN DISTURBANCE AT DAKORE.—With reference to the late affray at Dakore between the Mahomedans and Bairagis of the place, the *Arya Mitra* states that the former, actuated by religious fanatism, sought a cause of quarrel with the peaceful Bairagis by taking their taboots this year to the Trikamjee ghaut to be dipped there, instead of taking them to the usual place. The Bairagis remonstrated, but in vain. The altercation led to blows and about five lives are said to have been lost on the occasion. In the meanwhile, the magistrate of the district, who was aware of the probability of a disturbance occurring there, came to the spot, dispersed the rioters, and arrested about twenty-eight Mahomedans and twenty-six Bairagis.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

THE trial of the Sonapore rioters—30 Mahomedans and 8 Parsees—was resumed on Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same Special Jury. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the Mahomedan prisoners. Prisoner No. 27 (a Christian) was undefended. Messrs Mayhew, Ferguson, Pherozesha Mehta, and Inverarity, instructed by Dr Dallas, appeared for the Parsee prisoners.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, prisoner No. 25, Sooleman Abdoola, against whom there was no evidence, was by direction of his Lordship formally acquitted by the jury and was discharged.

THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury on behalf of two of the Parsee prisoners, said it would be necessary for him in the defence of his clients to travel somewhat out of the four corners of the case to the events of the two preceding days. Those events had now become matter of common notoriety, and he might say of contemporaneous history. On Friday, the 13th February last, the Mahomedans rushed out of the Jumma Musjid shouting "deen, deen," and dashing through the Parsee quarters in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, went into the fire-temple in the Ali-Baug, smashed the furniture and the pots, and entering into the Holy of Holies, the place which even a Parsee could not touch without profaning it, overturned the censer and extinguished the sacred fire. The officiating priest escaped by barricading himself in an upper storey. The mob of Mahomedans then rushed into the house of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy on the opposite side of the street and smashed and destroyed everything on the premises. The owner, with the females of the family, escaped by means of a ladder into a neighbouring godown. The police, when they came succeeded in dispersing the mob. The same day, in the Parsee fire-temple at Bhendy Bazaar, the same scene occurred that had been enacted in the fire-temple at the Ali-Baug. The following day stray assaults were made by Mahomedans upon Parsees in different parts of the city; and a demonstration took place in the Parsee quarter at Khetwady. The Parsees naturally enough came to the conclusion that there was a premeditated organisation to insult the Parsee religion. Hundreds of rumours, as Mr. Brewin said in his evidence, were in circulation, having a tendency to alarm the Parsees, and one of those rumours was that, on Sunday the 15th February, the Mahomedans intended, under pretence of carrying a bier, to enter the Parsee quarter at Dhobie Talao and attack their fire-temple. These rumours could not be said to be unfounded or to be the creation of idle brains; for on Sunday, the 15th February, a large funeral party started—it was not known whence—composed of 300 or 400 Seedees and Mahomedans, a far larger number than ever was heard of in connection with a Mussulman funeral procession. The funeral got beyond the Bhooleshwar temple before any police joined it. Mr. Mills, superintendent of police, stated that he saw no sticks with any members of the procession—a statement which, the learned counsel said, he would prove to be inaccurate. He would prove that the procession caught sight of some Parsees at the Bhooleshwur temple, that the persons in front of it rushed upon them, that they took shelter inside the temple premises, and that the gates of the temple had to be closed to shield the Parsees from outrage. The Mahomedans thereupon proceeded shouting "deen, deen" and brandishing their sticks. They went to the burial-ground at Sonapore, where they were joined by Inspector Austin and Constable Brewin. The police formed two parties, one of which, under Mr. Mills, remained at the gate of the burial-ground, while the other went through the graveyard. The learned counsel said he had challenged the police to show, if they could, that there were dead bodies in the biers which were carried with the procession; and the police had failed to do so. The only explanation they could furnish was that the widow of one of the deceased had been found, but not of the other. Who, then, was the other—an imaginary thing? The learned counsel was prepared to show that one of the biers at least contained sticks. The attention of the police was directed to the bier which was carried to the south end corner of the graveyard, and it was also in evidence that the few members of it who were there were scattered about the place; and thus the other bier escaped the scrutiny of the police altogether. Was there a tittle of evidence to show where the other body if any, was buried? None at all. Then, there was no evidence to show that the Parsees were the aggressors at the south end corner or that the first stones were thrown by them. What were the probabilities of the case? The whole of the Parsee community were in a state of the utmost consternation on that day; and the police witnesses stated that, in the densely populated Parsee quarter, they met only two stray Parsees in the street. It was extremely improbable that, in such a state of popular feeling, the Parsees would have ventured to make an attack upon Seedees and Mussulmans on the very morning of the day when they anticipated a Mussulman attack upon their own fire-temple itself. But it was much more probable that the Seedees, hearing the Parsees talking loudly near the south end corner, threw stones in order to provoke a quarrel. It would be shown by the evidence of residents whose houses overlooked the graveyard that stones were first thrown by the Seedees and not by Parsees. The jury would, looking to the circumstances under which the Parsee community had been placed, see that this was the more probable version of the two. Again, it was in evidence that one of the constables got over the wall, and going up to the Parsees remonstrated with them, when their answer was, as he said—"You are of no use: the police won't protect protect us, and we will protect ourselves." This answer was consistent with the story of the Parsees, who maintained that, on the Sunday in question, the police were unable to protect them, and that the Seedees went into the south end corner of the graveyard with the intention of rushing upon their principal fire-temple by the back door. The learned gentleman directed the attention of the jury to a contradiction in Mr. Austin's evidence, which, he said, he got on purpose to show that his statement was not reasonable or probable, and that the object with which the Parsees had assembled was no other than to protect their property and their fire-temple from a repetition of the destruction and desecration which had taken place two days before. The contradiction was apparent upon the face of it. The constable said that stones were first thrown by the Parsees and then by the Seedees; and in another part of his evidence, he said that the Seedees threw the stones and that the Parsees retaliated by throwing stones into the graveyard. A curious circumstance in connection with the police evidence in the case was that Superintendent Mills persistently said that there is no back entrance to the fire-temple in the Breach Candy road. In the position he occupied as a police officer, it was his duty to have made himself better acquainted with the facts of the case before speaking of them on oath. He was told to visit the locality and inform himself as to the truth, and the next morning he came and made a rather humiliating admission that there are gates in the rear of the fire-temple of which he was not aware. He also denied that the panes of glass of the gas lamp standing against the south end wall of the graveyard were unbroken, the fact being that the glass is unbroken. It was probable that the Seedees, in throwing large stones from the graveyard over the wall on to the spot where the Parsees stood, did not touch the gas lamp; while it was equally probable that the Parsees could not have thrown small stones over the wall into the graveyard without smashing the glass. The same want of observation characterised the superintendent of police when he stated that he did not see a single stick in the funeral procession on its way to the burial ground. When the procession had reformed and proceeded down to the mouth of the Sonapore lane, Mr. Mills swore he spoke to one Parsee in English and to no other; but in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity he admitted that he spoke to him and to others. The learned counsel instanced this to show the singular accuracy of Mr. Mills' evidence. Then Constable Brewin stated in his evidence that, when the Mahomedan procession came out of the Sonapore lane, the Parsees moved back of their own accord from the mouth of the lane, and that only a gentle pressure had to be used to move back those in front of the crowd, as he called it, of 700 or 800 Parsees. Thus the evidence tended to show that the Parsees drew themselves up in the road leading to their chief fire-temple, not with the intention to attack, but for the purpose of repelling an attack by the Seedees and of protecting their property and their fire-temple. Now the witness Ramjee Bhickajee, in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, showed the hostile attitude of the Mahomedans. He stated that the Mahomedan mob, long before they passed out of the Sonapore lane into the Breach Candy road, shouted "deen, deen" and brandished their sticks. He was certain that they raised their favourite war cry before half at least of the procession had filed out of the lane. This it would appear that they had made up their minds to break out long before they reached the Breach Candy road. On this point Mr. Mills had varied the statement he made before the magistrate. He said here, in his examination-in-chief by the Advocate General, that both parties rushed through the police and came into collision. In cross-examination by him (Mr. Ferguson), he was forced to admit that, before the magistrate, he had said—"The Mahomedan procession stopped, turned round, and made a dash through the police and amongst the Parsees." It was highly impossible, as Mr. Mills said here, that the Parsees, who moved back of their own accord, would be the first to break through the line of the police; and the learned counsel thought that what Mr. Mills stated before the magistrate, when the matter was fresh in his mind, was the more probable, and that he had been inaccurate in this instance as he had been in other particulars. If it were true, according to the police evidence, that a crowd of 700 or 800 Parsees had assembled, armed with heavy clubs, with an intention to attack the Mahomedan procession, they could have easily dashed into the lane, and then very few Mahomedans could have come out without broken heads. The Parsees, however, made no attempt of the kind; and that showed they desired only to protect their houses and their temples from an attack of the Mahomedans which they had anticipated. Another circumstance to which the learned gentleman would here draw the jury's attention was that the wall of the burial-ground is so high that, if the Parsees threw stones at the south end while standing in the road, it must have been at haphazard, because they could not see where the Mahomedans were sitting or standing. Again, another point worthy of consideration was, why did the Seedees select the south end corner of the graveyard on this occasion? Why, because it was the nearest to the back entrance of the chief Parsee fire-temple. The police had their attention directed solely to the bier at the south end, but none of them saw that the bier in the middle of the graveyard contained sticks. The jury would probably be of opinion, upon the evidence, either that the Bombay Mussulmans went to the ground armed with sticks or that sticks were subsequently furnished to them out of the other bier. Turning to the identification of the prisoners by the police witnesses, the learned counsel said Mr. Mills could not identify any of the persons in the crowd except one who escaped him; and this circumstance again afforded evidence of his want of observation. A native policeman identified No. 32 whom he saw at the corner of the Sonapore lane, and No. 34 whom he saw throwing stones at the night soil depot. That witness stated further that the Parsees simply threw back the large stones that had been thrown by the Seedees over the wall. Constable Brewin identified No. 32 as having been among the crowd. Those were the only two witnesses who identified Nos. 32 and 34 as having been at the night soil depot. Ramjee Bhickajee also said that he saw Nos 32 and 34 at the night soil depot; but the statement he made before the magistrate differed entirely from his statement here. [Reads from the witness's deposition.] The only inference the jury could draw was that what the man stated here was diametrically opposed to what he had stated before the magistrate; and the learned counsel thought that, where the jury found that a man shook his evidence or trimmed it to suit the evidence of his superiors, they would not rely upon a word of what he said. Neither Austin nor Brewin said he saw Nos. 32 and 34 in the crowd on the Breach Candy road. When the jury came to look closely at the evidence of the native witnesses, they would find there was not one upon whom they could place the least reliance. Another policeman, Appa Bappoo, said he saw No 32 standing near Austin and Brewin and close to Mr. Mill's horse at the entrance to the Sonapore lane; and that all three were close to him. In the first place (Mr. Ferguson said) it was impossible Austin could have been there, because he had been sent, according to Mr. Mills, to fetch out the military; and in the next place it was improbable that neither Mr. Mills nor Brewin should see him if he was standing close by them. Austin said he did not return until the fight was over; so that the jury would see that Appa Bappoo's evidence could not be relied upon at all. The same remark applied to the evidence of the witness Luxmon, upon whose statements Mr. Ferguson commented at some length. The witness Jaffer said he saw No. 32 among the crowd at the south end of the burial-ground. Now, it came out in cross-examination by him (Mr. Ferguson) that the witness was with Mr. Mills at the gate of the graveyard; that, on receiving a report, Mr. Mills rode up to the south end corner while the witness went on foot in the same direction through the graveyard. Jaffer could not have reached the corner until after the fight was over, and yet he swore he saw who first threw the stones, although in cross-examination he had to admit that he was at the gate at the other end of the graveyard when the fight commenced. Native witnesses generally make a mistake as to time, but not as to place; and Jaffer made what was but an impudent attempt to deceive the jury as to which was the aggressive party at a place where he was not present. It would be idle for him, the learned counsel said, to deny that the man was hit in the eye by somebody who threw a stone; but he (witness) helped only to illustrate the strength of the learned counsel's proposition that the jury could not place the least reliance on the evidence of any of the native witnesses. That brought him (Mr. Ferguson) to another peculiar circumstance. It the statement was correct that those native policemen were present at the south end of the graveyard, it was almost incredible that they should have forced their way through the rear of the Mahomedan procession, as it passed out of the Sonapore lane, and pushed up immediately to the front so as to see what occurred just at the moment when the head of the procession emerged into the Breach Candy road. Mr. Ferguson would repeat that the evidence of not one of the native witnesses was reliable, for it had simply been trimmed to suit the evidence of their European superiors. In a time of such excitement, the heads of the police officers were not cool, and were not to be trusted for accuracy. As an instance, it was mentioned that one of the native policemen identified in this Court a man quite different from the one he had identified before the magistrate. There was another peculiar circumstance to which the learned counsel called attention. Mr. Mills said that, immediately on reaching the gate of the burial-ground, he sent for the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and reinforcements of police. That was something quite inconsistent with the account he gave of the quiet character and orderly behaviour of the Mussulman crowd. They met only two Parsees in the road, who surely could have done nothing to create a row; and therefore the inference was that there must have been something extraordinary in the crowd, which even such a non-observant police officer as Mr. Mills could not fail to notice, and which induced him to send for reinforcements. It appeared to the learned counsel that the police had been goaded to make out a case against the Parsees by the remarks made in the papers that the Parsees were the aggressors and that yet no Parsees had been arrested. For how otherwise could the police account for their proceedings in the matter of the arrests? On the very evening of the day of the disturbance, there was Mr. Brewin taking water to drink from the hands of the very man whom he afterwards stigmatised as a rioter; and yet he had said not a word about that man to his superiors for nine days,—and the fact was that, for nine days after the disturbance, not a single Parsee had been arrested. The jury had heard stories about sticks, clubs, thick and small, a serious disturbance, &c., and yet out of that combined crowd of 1,300 persons, not a single Parsee had been arrested for nine days. The fact was the police never thought of arresting a Parsee until a variety of letters appeared in the papers. It would be shown by evidence that the police approved at the time of the conduct of the Parsees, and that a high police officer said that he had called for the aid of the Parsees and that they were the means of arresting the Seedees. Mr. Mills said he did not think of arresting the Parsees until he had had some conversation with his superior. He as well as Austin and Brewin said the Parsees had gone away to their houses, but they had not gone, for when Mr. Edginton came in the brake, they were all standing in their verandas. Why, then, was not a single Parsee arrested? No possible reason had been assigned, or attempted to be assigned, why no Parsee had been arrested. Not a single policeman said he encountered any resistance from any Parsee. And it was in evidence that no attempt was made to arrest the Parsees until Mr. Mills was moved to do so by somebody higher. Did the jury, under those circumstances, consider it probable that that police entertained the same opinion of the conduct of the Parsees on the 15th February that they had expressed in Court? The evidence the learned counsel intended to call for the defence would show that the Mahomedan procession was turbulent and noisy long before it reached the burial-ground; that sticks were taken out of one of the biers in the graveyard; that the Seedees were the first to throw stones at the south end of the ground; that, on their way to the burial-ground, they threw stones at houses in Dady Sett Agiary lane; that the Parsees had gone to inform Mr. Souter of the terror they were in regarding the projected procession; and that they waylaid the carriage of Mr Ravenscroft who, they knew, was the Chief Secretary to Government some months ago, and asked him to use his kind offices to protect them from the dreaded Mahomedan procession which was expected to come. That the police were insufficient the Parsees well knew; and the learned counsel said they believed *bona fide* that they were justified in making efforts at self-defence. If they believed that they were helpless and assembled at the night soil depot to protect the back entrance of their fire-temple, and if again they presented a bold front in the Breach Candy road against the attack of the Seedees upon that fire-temple from another direction, they were justified, said the learned counsel, in asserting and using their right of private defence. With every deference to the opinion of his Lordship, he (Mr. Ferguson) would say they were justified, under the circumstances, in asserting their right of private defence. If they applied to the police authorities for protection and did not get the required assistance; and if under a *bona fide* belief they drew themselves up at the night soil depot and on the Breach Candy road to protect their houses and their fire-temple, they were justified in using their right of private defence. (Cites an authority.) The learned counsel submitted with great confidence that the Parsees had most reasonable apprehensions that the Seedees were to come into their quarters with a hostile intention; and that, having applied for and failed to get protection, considering that the numbers with the funeral were unusually large, and remembering what had happened during the two days preceding, the Parsees were justified, reasonably justified, in making a stand. If they were there with the intention of guarding their fire temple——

His Lordship—I cannot tell the jury that they were justified in assembling in such large numbers.

Mr. Ferguson said if he could prove the facts he was instructed to prove; if he could prove that they failed to get protection from the police authorities, that they had reasonable apprehensions that the Seedees were coming to attack their fire-temple under cover of a funeral, then he should boldly assert that the Parsees were justified in making use of their right of private defence. If he could show that the police force was insufficient, and that the European portion confessed they were worn out and exhausted, then he should say the Parsees were justified, under the Penal Code, in trying to protect their property and their temples. In conclusion, the learned counsel regretted that the two sets of prisoners had been put up together. He felt considerably hampered in having to throw blame on prisoners other than those for whom he appeared. By the course the Crown had chosen to adopt, he felt hampered on several occasions in trying to show that the Mahomedan prisoners were the aggressors, and not the Parsees.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta next addressed the jury nearly as follows:—After the able and exhaustive speeches of my learned friends, I feel it rather presumptuous in me in rising to make the remarks I have to offer on behalf of my clients, particularly when I remember that I have to offer them to gentlemen of greater ability and experience than myself. But in this last circumstance I have this consolation, that it will induce you to extend some indulgence to me and to supplement my shortcomings by your assistance. I feel, gentlemen, that my clients labour under a great disadvantage in standing charged to answer to the offence of rioting at a time when the very name of rioting has become odious and hateful to the ears of all the peaceful and respectable citizens of this town, and when it is the general feeling that everything approaching rioting should be crushed out unhesitatingly and at once. But I am confident, gentlemen, I will not say, on your oaths, but on your honours, that you will discriminate carefully and conscientiously between the cases of the different prisoners and decide upon the proved and probable facts. After hearing all the evidence that has been brought before you by the prosecution, you cannot have failed to have remarked, that a very strong peculiarity runs throughout this case—that this is not only a police case in the sense that all the witnesses are police witnesses, but that the police are and feel themselves to be on their trial as much as the Parsee or the Mahomedan prisoners. You marked the way in which Mr. Mills gave his evidence; and can there be a doubt, but that he felt all along that he and his police were as much on their defence as any body else? And the reason is plain enough. They feel themselves on the horns of a dilemma. They would be proved to have been guilty of gross want of judgment if they acknowledged that they deliberately marched a procession, after being fully aware of what had taken place during the preceding two days—a procession, not of peaceful and respectable citizens, but of Seedee and African adventurers and sailors, remarkable for their turbulence—through a part of the town thickly inhabited by a community who had been outraged by them in a disgraceful manner. If they say they were taken unawares, what excuse have they for what cannot but be regarded as their culpable negligence, bearing in mind that they were bound under the circumstances to have been especially vigilant, and remembering also the resources at their command—(you know, gentlemen, there is a highly paid detective police force)—in failing to obtain proper information? Unfortunately, gentlemen, the only way in which the police could get out of their difficulties, was by representing the procession to have been a most orderly and peaceful funeral procession—a procession of 500 to 600 men—following the biers of men so obscure that the police have not been able with all their skill and power to hunt out any identifying details. Their only expedient was to represent those men to be lost in grief and lamentations, as being goaded to riot by the wanton acts of turbulent and pot-defying Parsees. It is for you to judge, gentlemen, what reliance should be placed on the evidence of men brought into such a predicament, and whether, as a matter of fact, the police constables have not actually given their evidence in a manner which distinctly betrayed their anxiety to soften it against the Mahomedans and to render it damning for their own justification against the Parsees. The defence which we generally take on behalf of the Parsee prisoners has been already indicated by the learned friends who have preceded me. They have told you, gentlemen, how we were entitled, in the right of private self-defence, in defence of our lives, our properties, our families, and our sacred edifices, to do what we did to protect them and provide for their safety. But I go a step further. My learned friend, Mr. Mayhew, has already read to you a portion of Lord Tindal's address to the grand jury at Bristol, which clearly shows that we were entitled, nay bound, as good and true citizens, to use our utmost efforts to suppress unlawful and tumultuous assemblies and riots. I request your attention particularly to Lord Tindal's remarks, where he says that whatever private individuals honestly do towards suppressing riots will be amply protected by the common law. I shall submit to you, gentlemen, whether you do not consider, that in spite of errors of judgment, what the Parsees did on that Sunday, they did in perfect honesty and are so far protected by the law. Lord Tindal's address lays down the same doctrine. And so does Mr. Heath in the case of Handcock v. Baker, where he also says that if private citizens had known and done their duty, much mischief that had taken place would have been prevented. Considering the real nature of this prosecution, one is sorely tempted to regret that the Parsees had allowed the Seedees on Sunday to do their work unmolested, when some judge on this bench might have found the occasion to remark that the citizens of Bombay do not know their duty, otherwise much mischief might have been prevented in time. Let us next see, gentlemen, what sorts of unlawful assemblies and riots are those that private persons are entitled and bound to endeavour to suppress. The law on this point is very carefully laid down in the case of Reg. v. Vincent (9 C and P.) In his summing-up in that case, Alderson, B., said—"I take it to be the law of the land that any meeting assembled under such circumstances as, according to the opinion of rational and firm men, are likely to produce danger to the tranquility and peace of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly. You will have to say whether, looking at all the circumstances, these defendants attended an unlawful assembly, and for this purpose you will take into your consideration the way in which the parties met, were held, the hour of the day at which the parties met, and the language used by the persons assembled and by those who addressed them. Every one has a right to act in such cases as he may judge right, provided it be not injurious to another, but no man or number of men has a right to cause alarm to the body of persons who are called public. You will consider how far these meetings partook of that character, and whether firm and rational men having their families and property there would have reasonable grounds to fear a breach of the peace." Now, gentlemen, the real question before you is this—Had the firm and rational men of the Parsee community living at Dhobie Talao reason to apprehend danger and feel terror and alarm—having their families and properties and fire-temples in that locality—from the Seedee funeral procession, so as to justify them in taking measures to provide for their safety and in endeavouring to suppress such riotous and tumultuous proceedings? Remember, gentlemen, the rumour that was already spread on the Saturday previous in the Parsee quarters that the Seedees were coming down under pretext, or taking advantage on the occasion of a funeral procession, to attack the Parsee quarter at Dhobie Talao and repeat the outrages which had already been perpetrated on them two days previously by these people. Do you think that, under the circumstances, even firm and reasonable men would have been justified in dismissing this as an idle rumour, which, though denied by Mills and Austin, will be satisfactorily proved to you by unimpeachable evidence as existing? Remember, gentlemen, how on Friday, the 13th, taking advantage of the occasion of meeting in the Jumma Musjid, they had rushed out after prayers to attack Parsee houses and desecrate Parsee fire-temples. Bear in mind also that there was reason to infer pre-concert and pre-design in these attacks—attacks simultaneously and about the same time taking place in distant parts of the town—Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, Bhendy Bazaar, Khetwady—and persistently directed towards Parsee houses and Parsee fire-temples. Then, again, attempts of a similar character were made the following Saturday. Though with some difficulty, Mr Mills was compelled to confess that on that day there were large tumultuous mobs in all the principal Mahomedan quarters, and that there had been various attacks in the vicinity of Khetwady, where also there is a Parsee fire-temple. Under such circumstances, would not men of even more than ordinary firmness and equanimity have felt themselves compelled to take the rumour into their serious consideration? Now, gentlemen, consider the character of this procession. Was it calculated to excite terror and alarm in the minds of people having their houses, families, and properties in the locality which they were about to pass through? Mr. Mills and the police constables would have us believe that there was nothing terrible in its appearance; it was an innocent gathering of persons lost in grief escorting their dead to their last resting-place—500 innocent lamenting mourners for two persons, as I have already told you, so obscure, that the police with all their resources have not been able to find out proper information to lay before you about them, or have found it discreet not to expose it, if they have. See what the procession does as it approaches Bhooleshwur temple. Mr. Ferguson has already told you that the very sight of Parsees acted as a sort of red flag on them and how they rushed at them, shouting "deen, deen,"—the fanatical war-cry, if I may say so, of these men, which means, as you know, gentlemen, "no quarter to men of other faiths and other creeds." Follow them to Agiary lane, and as we shall prove to you, they behave in the same outrageous manner there, throwing stones, and raising their furious cries to the terror and alarm of the residents of that locality. The same scenes occur as they pass through Sonapore lane across Breach Candy Road into the graveyard. The circumstances of the rows that took place near the south end corner of the graveyard and the corner of Sonapore lane have been so fully discussed by my learned friends that I need not take up your time by going over them again. I shall ask you whether, under the circumstances I have described to you, the Parsees were not justified in taking measures to prevent what in all human probability appeared to be an attempt at a repetition of the outrages which had been inflicted on them during the two days previous? You will remember, gentlemen, what Brewin told you that, if this procession had hostile intentions, the police force accompanying it was utterly unable to cope with it. Much has been said about the intrepidity and gallantry of the police during the disturbance. It may be a matter of congratulation to them to be able to put down, as Mr. Mills complacently said, these riots as soon as they appeared on the scene; but it is poor consolation to the Parsees to find police gallantry successful in putting down riots only after their houses had been devastated and their religious places desecrated. Bearing this in mind, ask yourselves, gentlemen, whether the acts of the Parsees were not done honestly in the belief that they were using their efforts only in suppressing unlawful gatherings which had all the appearances of being likely to prove most dangerous and formidable, and to defend and protect themselves from their apprehended attacks? My learned friends have read out to you the sections of the Indian Penal Code about the right of private self-defence. I will only call your attention to certain remarks made by the framers of the Code on these sections:—"We propose (clauses 74 to 81) to except from the operation of the penal clauses of the Code large classes of acts done in good faith for the purpose of repelling unlawful aggressions. We have attempted to define, with as much exactness as the subject appears to us to admit, the limits of the right of private defence. It may be thought that we have allowed too great a latitude to the exercise of this right; and we are ourselves of opinion that if we had been framing laws for a bold and high-spirited people, accustomed to take the law into their own hand, and to go beyond the line of moderation in repelling injury, it would have been fit to provide additional restrictions. In this country the danger is on the other side. The people are too little disposed to help themselves. The patience with which they submit to the cruel depredations of gang-robbers, and to trespass and mischief committed in the most outrageous manner by bands of ruffians, is one of the most remarkable and at the same time one of the most discouraging symptoms which the state of society in India presents to us. Under these circumstances we are desirous rather to rouse and encourage a manly spirit among the people than to multiply restrictions on the exercise of the right of self-defence." It is a pity, gentlemen, that the Government before instituting this prosecution against the Parsee prisoners did not take these remarks to heart. But I remember that this prosecution could only have been instituted by a Government which took three days to find out its own duty in the matter of the riots. I must say that it is not with a little surprise that the Parsee prisoners find themselves at the bar with the Mahomedan prisoners to answer the common charge brought against them. Such cases are not very common, but I remember a case in which an eminent merchant of Manchester, Mr. Thomas Walker, with several others, was arraigned on charges of rioting, waging war, and all sorts of things. I will read to you the words of the celebrated Lord Erskine whom he had the good fortune to secure for his defence:—"Mr. Walker's house was surrounded and attacked by a riotous and disorderly mob. He was aware of the probable consequences of such an attack; he knew, by the recent example of Birmingham, what he and others professing sentiments of freedom had to expect; he therefore got together a few firearms which he had long had publicly by him, and an inventory of which, with the rest of his furniture at Barlow Hall, had been taken by a sworn appraiser long before anything connected with this indictment had an existence; and with these, and the assistance of a few steady friends, he stood upon the defence. He was advised, indeed, to retire for safety; but knowing his own innocence, and recollecting the duty he owed to himself, his family, and the public, he declared he would remain there to support the laws, and to defend his property; and that he would perish rather than surrender those privileges which every member of the community is bound both from interest and duty to maintain. To alarm the multitude, he fired from the windows over their heads, and dispersed them." For this he was indicted by the Government of the day, and, as you might expect, acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. In stating the defence in that case, Lord Erskine made remarks which, I think, are not irrelevant to this case. He said—"Gentlemen, the object of all public trial and punishment is the security of mankind in social life. We are not assembled here for the purposes of vengeance, but for the ends of justice—to give tranquility to human life, which is the scope of all government and law. You will take care, therefore, how, in the very administration of justice, you disappoint that which is the very foundation of its institution—you will take care, that in the very moment you are trying a man as a disturber of the public peace, you do not violate the rules which secure it. Unjust prosecutions lead to the ruin of all governments. Whoever will look back to the history of the world in general and of our own particular country, will be convinced that exactly as prosecutions have been cruel and oppressive, and maintained by inadequate and unrighteous evidence, in the same proportion, and by the same means, their authors have been destroyed instead of being supported by them; as often as the principles of our ancient laws have been departed from in weak and wicked times, so often the governments that have violated them have been suddenly crumbled into dust; and, therefore, wishing as I sincerely do the preservation and prosperity of our happy constitution, I desire to enter my protest against its being supported by means that are likely to destroy it. Violent proceedings bring on the bitterness of retaliation, until all justice and moderation are trampled down and subverted. James the Second lived to ask assistance in the hour of his distress from those who had been cut off from the means of giving it by unjust prosecutions; he lived to ask support from the Earl of Bedford, after his son, the unfortunate Lord Russel, had fallen under the axe of injustice. 'I once had a son,' said that noble person, 'who could have served your Majesty upon this occasion,' but there was then none to assist him." I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that weak and insignificant in numbers as they are, the Parsees will, under no circumstances, think themselves justified in replying similarly in a true spirit of need and saying—"We had a few men once who could have been of some use at such a time; they were punished and convicted for that; now there are none." These are all the remarks which I think it necessary to offer to you so far as the general aspect of the case is concerned. But one of the two prisoners I defend, No. 35, could not have been about or near Sonapore that Sunday morning. You will find that he is identified by only one man, Brewin—his co-employé in olden time in the Railway workshop. You remember, gentlemen, the question I was obliged to put this witness in reference to No. 35 as to any state of ill-feeling between them. I am sorry to make the remark, but in justice to my client, I must make it, that I am afraid that in the case of this client of mine, Mr. Brewin allowed his resentment to run away with his accuracy and truthfulness. I will prove to you that on Sunday morning No. 35 was altogether at Dadar, where he lives. I will now entreat you, gentlemen, to consider your verdict carefully. If you find the Parsee prisoners guilty, you will be simply delivering over peaceful and loyal citizens to the tender mercies of an ignorant and turbulent mob and an inefficient and infatuated police.

Mr. Inverarity also addressed the jury on behalf of two more of the Parsee prisoners. After referring to the law as to one's right of private defence, he said one of the chief points of the defence was that the Parsees were assembled for private defence on the 15th February; and the question for the consideration of the jury was whether they were justified or not in so assembling to protect their property and their temple. It was necessary to look back to the occurrences of the two days preceding the day of the disturbance. On Friday, the 13th February, attacks were made by the Mahomedans in several Parsee quarters, and on Saturday further attacks were made by them in other Parsee quarter. On the latter day rumours prevailed that the Mahomedans were coming in large numbers into the Parsee quarters at Chundunwady under cover of a funeral procession. It was stated that the funeral was to start from Nagpada, where there is a Mahomedan burial-ground; and that circumstance alone was sufficient to fill the minds of the Parsees with apprehensions and to confirm the fears they had entertained owing to the excited state of their fire-temple in that quarter. They complained to police officers and to others here in Bombay. No protection whatever was afforded them. Austin and Brewin admitted it was by the merest accident that any police at all were with the procession. Austin said the procession was boisterous and that they went shouting to the graveyard through one of the chief Parsee quarters—a procession three or four times as large as any the police ventured to say they ever saw. The evidence for the defence would show that the procession came shouting and ringing, and that they wanted to enter the Hindoo temple at Bhooleshwur, where three Parsees had taken shelter from an expected outrage at their hands. It would also be shown that a petition had been presented by the Hindoos to the police authorities, complaining of a procession of about 400 Mahomedans, armed with sticks, being allowed to pass without any police through their street. Rumour with her thousand tongues spread faster than the procession could travel; and the Parsees living in Chundunwady saw their fears confirmed. The learned counsel submitted it was immaterial what the object of the procession was; but the question for the jury to consider was, whether their numbers and proceedings were such as to occasion a reasonable apprehension of danger to the lives and property of the Parsees? What were the Parsees to do under the circumstances? He (Mr. Inverarity) did not think the Parsees were the most courageous race; but the argument that prevailed with them seemed to be this: If they stayed in their own houses, could a single family cope against a host of riotous Mahomedans? They knew they would singly be insufficient to do anything and powerless to repel an attack; and they therefore assembled at the night soil depot and on the Breach Candy road in order to consider the position of the Seedees and to protect their houses and their temples. Those were the two entrances by which the Seedees could effect an attack, and the Parsees simply assembled at those entrances to guard their property and their lives. It was immaterial to decide what the distance of the night soil depot from the back entrance of the fire temple was. These were the two entrances to be guarded; and the question the learned counsel asked the jury to consider was, whether either of those assemblies—at the night soil depot or on the Breach Candy road—was unlawful? The Parsees were charged with assembling for the purposes of a fight. The learned counsel did not believe there was any race of people who loved to fight simply for fighting's sake; the only persons who do so are the people of Ireland who collect at Donny brook Fair in order to have a free fight. (A laugh.) He said that the Parsees collected for a lawful object, and that the assembly could not be called unlawful even though the conduct of one or two of its members afterwards became unlawful. For instance, the assembly of Parsees and Mahomedans, who listened to him in Court, was a lawful assembly; but if one of them, after leaving the Court house, went and attacked any Parsees in the Fort, that would not make the assembly in the Court unlawful. In the same way, if the Parsee assembly at the night soil depot or in the Breach Candy road was a lawful assembly, it was not responsible for the subsequent acts of any one or more of its members. If the assembly was lawful in its origin, it could not be made unlawful by the unlawful acts of any one or more of its individual members. (He cites authorities.)

His Lordship said he would state to the jury the same view of the law as Mr. Inverarity contended for.

Mr. Inverarity, thanking his Lordship for saying that his contention was correct, proceeded to argue that, if the assembly at the Sonapore lane was lawful, the acts of any members of the other assembly at the south end corner of the burial ground could not make it unlawful. The question was whether the assembly at the night soil depot was lawful or not, whether its object was lawful or no. Then as to the assembly in the Breach Candy road, the learned counsel said the Parsees could not at all have been anxious to break the peace or to exchange blows with the Seedees. It was in evidence that the Seedees came through the lane shouting "deen, deen," and brandishing their sticks. What did the Parsees do? Not what the prosecution said; but they retired as the Seedees came up and moved back of their own accord, for they knew nothing could be more formidable than the war cry of the Mahomedans. As Mr. Mayhew very pertinently remarked, the Mahomedans did not want to have a fight until they had debouched from the lane into the broad road. The evidence led the learned counsel to conclude that, since the case was before the magistrate, the police had tried to soften the case against the Mahomedans and to aggravate it against the Parsees. Mr. Mills, who was on the spot, said before the magistrate that the Mahomedans dashed through the police and amongst the Parsees; but in this Court, neither he nor Brewin professed to be able to say who commenced the row. But, asked the learned counsel, if Mills or Brewin who were present on the spot, could not tell, how could the gentlemen of the jury say who commenced the row? How could the prosecution expect them to tell who commenced the fight? It was in evidence that at the night soil depot the Parsees did not wish to come to close quarters with the Seedees; they did not go there to fight the Seedees; and when the Seedees rushed forward, the Parsees retired. And so it was at the Breach Candy road. The Parsees had no wish to fight; their object was simply to guard their property and their fire-temples, because the police was insufficient for the purpose. The learned counsel next turned his attention to the question of the identification of the prisoners. It would be shown by evidence that both his clients were, on the 15th February, in places altogether different from where the police alleged them to have been; and that the police witnesses had perjured themselves—he did not know for what purpose. Then came the peculiar circumstance that not one of the Parsee prisoners was accused by Mr. Mills or any other policeman for nine days after the disturbance. The men were alleged to be well known to the police—how was it then, that no information was laid, no warrant taken out, no charge preferred for nine days against any one of them? The police could give no explanation; none had been given. Either the police made mistakes as to the identification of the learned counsel's clients owing to the great excitement and alarm which prevailed on the occasion; or that the arrests were made in consequence of what appeared in the papers and the order Mr. Souter gave to his subordinates. The learned counsel commented on the discrepancies in the evidence of Brewin, Austin, and Mahomed Shurif. There was one more point on which the learned counsel would say a few words. It might be remarked why, if the counsel for the defence were going to prove an *alibi*, they took the trouble to show that the assembly was a lawful assembly? His Lordship would tell the jury that counsel were bound to take up every point of defence; and that was a sufficient answer to a sneer which might come from the Advocate General as to why they relied upon both defences. It was their duty to do so. Mr. Inverarity contended that there was a misjoinder of the prisoners in the case, for he submitted that the Mahomedan and the Parsee assembly had no common object. The proofs given were quite contradictory of the allegations, and he asked the jury to say by their verdict that they were not borne out by the charges.

Mr. Mayhew said that, unless the occurrences of the 13th and 14th February were treated as historical, he should go into evidence regarding them.

His Lordship said there was evidence on the record that, on the 13th, Parsee houses and fire-temples were sacked and desecrated, &c., and he should tell the jury that the counsel were warranted in making the remarks they did in their speeches regarding those occurrences.

Mr. Mayhew said he was satisfied and would not call evidence regarding those occurrences.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Jaishunker Sarwatshwar examined by Mr. Mayhew—On Sunday the 15th February last, I was sitting in a shop near the Bhooleshwur temple, when I saw a funeral procession pass by. I saw some men go by the gateway. Some had sticks in their hands. There were about 300 or 350 men. They were Mussulmans. They were not making as much noise as they went by. I signed a petition on the Monday following the day on which I saw the procession.

Mr. Branson objected to questions put to the witness as prejudicial to his clients.

Mr. Mayhew said it would be pressing very hard against his clients if the objection was allowed to prevail. Under the Calcutta ruling his clients ought not to be hampered in their defence by the co-defendants.

Mr. Mayhew called upon the Crown to produce the petition. Mr. Edginton produced it, and it was shown to witness.

Witness continued—This is my signature to the petition—"D. J. S., manager to the *Arya Mittra*." I read the petition before I signed it. I ascertained myself as to what is stated in the petition before I signed it. Four or five other persons signed it with me. They were the persons—the names of some of whom are above my signature and of some below it. My signature is on the paper on which the petition is written. The other signatures above mine were there before I signed. There are signatures after mine since. The petition was lying for signature at the shop of Maneklal, who sells skull caps.

Mr. Mayhew tendered the petition in evidence.

Mr. Branson objected to its being received.

The Advocate General made a similar objection.

The Court allowed the petition to be marked—for identification.

Mr. Mayhew said he would in that case call a body of evidence to prove its allegations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I advised Maneklal to prepare the petition.

To Mr. Mayhew—As I was going home on that day, Sunday, I heard a cry that some Parsees had been beaten by Mahomedans. Several persons were running about in fright. I went out and saw several shops closed. I saw somebody opening the gate of the Bhooleshwur temple, and I made enquiries why the gate had been shut. In consequence of the information I got, I went to Maneklal's shop in the noon and asked him to prepare the petition. The gate of the Bhooleshwur temple is never closed in the day-time. It is closed about half-past 9 at night. I do not frequent the temple for prayer.

To the Jury—I am sole proprietor of the *Arya-Mittra* newspaper. It circulates among Hindoos and Parsees. It is supported by more Hindus than Parsees.

Balloo Crushnajee said—I am a police sepoy and remember Sunday, the 15th February last. I was on duty that morning near the gate of the Bhooleshwur temple. I saw a funeral procession coming down the street. It was a Seedee funeral. I saw no Mussulmans in it. As the procession was approaching, I saw three Parsees coming from the opposite direction. When about ten paces from the procession, the Parsees ran into the temple. I saw nothing done or heard nothing said before they ran in. I was near the gate, which was open.

Mr. Mayhew said the witness was a hostile witness and asked for leave to cross-examine him. He had told Dr. Dallas quite a different story.

Mr. Branson and the Advocate General objected to the witness being cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew.

Mr. Mayhew—I will try a few more questions.

Witness continued—The Parsees ran towards a dhurumsalla which is inside at some distance from the gate. I stood outside the gate. Some Seedees came and asked me whether the Parsees had gone in. I said "no." The Seedees formed part of the procession. The Seedees had sticks in their hands—thin sticks. After I gave the answer "no," the Seedees went on. I then said to a Purdasee who happened to be close by, to take care of the gate while I was going to make a report to the sahib at the chowkey. The funeral contained an unusually large member. When a respectable man dies there is a large number of people in the procession, even if he be a Seedee. I went away without seeing whether the Purdasee closed the gate or not. I returned to the gate with six or seven police sepoys, because I feared the Seedees would create a disturbance on their way to Sonapore. On my return I found the gate open.

To Mr. Branson—I returned about a quarter to 9 o'clock.

Mr. Ferguson wanted to cross-examine the witness, but was not allowed to do so.

To the Court at Mr. Ferguson's suggestion—I did not make a statement to Dr. Dallas some days ago quite different from what I said to-day. I don't know Dr. Dallas. I made no statement to him. A Parsee came to my station and asked me some questions. I told him I had seen a disturbance. I made no statement to Dr. Dallas.

Mr. Ferguson wished to ask witness if he made no statement at Dr. Dallas's office.

The Court did not allow the question.

Mr. Ferguson said he would call witnesses to contradict the witness.

Gungaram Ambaram said—I am a priest and live in the dhurmsalla inside the Bhooleshwur temple. I remember the morning of Sunday, the 15th February. I saw some Parsees standing in the gate of the temple. Some Mussulmans came shouting "deen, deen." The Parsees tried to conceal themselves. I took them into the rear of the temple. When those people came shouting and did not mind the police, I and other persons closed the gate. The Mussulmans came up to the steps of the gateway.

To Mr. Branson—I get my living by begging.

To Mr. Inverarity—All Brahmin priests get their living by begging. I am a Brahmin priest.

Ramsing Gungasing said—I am a sepoy attached to the Bhooleshwur temple and was there on the morning of Sunday, the 15th February. I saw a funeral procession pass by the temple. It consisted of Seedees and Mussulmans, about 400 or 500 men. They were shouting "deen, deen." I saw three Parsees at the time. About four men from the procession rushed, shouting "deen, deen," at them. Seeing the Mussulmans, the Parsees were frightened and came to the gate of the temple. We said "Don't be frightened," and we took them in. The fifty Seedees came running to the gate and commenced to create a great disturbance with the police sepoy at the gate. The sepoy told me to close the gate; and I did so with the assistance of two other persons. The Parsees went in while I remained at the gate.

To Mr. Branson—When the Parsees came, there was a Brahmin and a Bania with me. The Brahmin's name is Gungaram Ambaram; I don't know the name of the Bania. There was a large crowd inside the temple.

To the Court—I and the other two persons closed the gate in the face of the fifty Seedees.

To the Advocate-General—There is a low wall between the road and the Bhooleshwur tank. A man getting on to the wall may get into the whole of the temple compound.

To Mr. Fergusson—There are steps leading to the gate. After the Seedees came to the gate, we closed it. They were not on the steps when we closed the gate. There were many people in the temple at the time.

At 8-15 P.M., the Court adjourned until Friday, the 3rd inst. The Parsee prisoners were let out on their former bail. The jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel.

On Friday the 3rd inst. the evidence for the Parsee prisoners was continued and concluded; and the case for the defence closed at a late hour.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Branson replied on behalf of the Mahomedan prisoners, and was followed by the Advocate General for the Crown, which occupied till a little after 12 o'clock. His Lordship then commenced the summing up of the case to the jury and did not conclude till 5½ p. m. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of about an hour and a half returned, the foreman stating that they were unable to agree. His Lordship said he was afraid he could not discharge them so soon, and they should have to consider their verdict a little longer. They might return a verdict against those of the prisoners regarding whom they could agree. The jury again retired, and at 9 o'clock returned, the foreman stating that they had agreed as to the acquittal of prisoners Nos. 1, 7, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 26; and that it was impossible they could agree as to the rest. His Lordship said the community of Bombay must be very much indebted to the gentlemen of the jury for the great sacrifice they had undergone in having been in confinement so long, and he really did not think that, under the circumstances, he could detain them any longer. He was sorry to say that they could not be exempted from further attendance this Sessions, as the number of special jurymen was limited, and in the event of many of the others being challenged their services might be required. Every effort, however, would be made to prevent their having to sit again on the jury during this Sessions.

The prisoners found not guilty were then discharged, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday (to-morrow) morning.

The road in front of the Court house was crowded with Parsees during the whole of the time.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Captain G. Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

Dr and Mrs Fairweather and infant
Miss Veda Thomson
Mr Schwappe
Mr and Mrs James Soden
Miss Pincott
Mr and Mrs Tubb and infant

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Hellesley
Mr Hayward
Mr H G Bowen
Mr W Barton
Captain H A McNair
Mr E Townshend Candy
Mr E Barrett

FOR VENICE.

Colonel and Mrs Allardyce and infant
Lieut-Col A G Plomer
Mr John Holden
Captain Meiklejohn
Mr Geddes and two infants

FOR SUEZ.

Lieut J C McGregor
Mr W L A LaTouche

SHIPPING ITEMS.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S s.s. ARABIA left Suez at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning for Bombay.

THE s. s. ATLANTIC, 923 tons, Captain B. Swanson, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Newcastle (February 23rd) via the Canal, with a cargo of 1,008 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Widdicombe and sixty deck passengers.

THE s. s. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain G. Bailey, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Cardiff (February 22nd), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE s. s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Pinkerton, and one hundred deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for the same ports with a general cargo and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S s. s. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain C. H. Howell, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Col. T. D. Ker and three servants. For Mangalore—Miss Clark. For Carwar—Mr. Melville and servant. For Cannanore—Mr P. W. Bradshaw. For Beypore—Mr G. F. P. McConnell. For different ports—Nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Captain Stewart, Rev and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mrs. Maury, four children, and European servant, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Reed and child, Major E. Harnett, Mr. Dallas, Rev Wills two children and servant, Mrs. Ingle, two children, and two servants, Mrs. Plunkett, two children, and servant, Miss B. Fachnie and two Masters Fachnie, Rev Thackwell, Mrs. Price, three children, and European servant, Mr. W. McGregor and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Symonds, and infant, Mrs. Foster, five children, and European servant, and Mr. Nicholson. She carried the following cargo :—8,990 bales cotton, 195 bales wool, 767 cwts. hemp, 2,772 cwts. linseed, and 910 cwts. galls.

THE P. AND O. CO'S s.s. MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Southampton, calling at intermediate ports via the Canal, with the English Mail, brought the following cargo :—1,950 bundles iron hoops, 119 packages wine, 32 bales twist, 2,656 packages piecegoods, 111 packages paper, 75 cases yellow metal sheets, 3 cases stationary, 46 packages machinery, 55 cases beer, 12 cases saddlery, 200 kegs nails, 278 cases candles, 198 packages stores, 7 bags gum, 166 packages benjamin, 12 bags coffee, 1 case coral, 24 coils rope, 7 cases umbrellas, 3 weighing machines, 5 bundles twine, 10 cases cards, 3 cases glass, 5 cases leather, 5 cases thread, 68 packages and 464 bars iron, 35 cases provisions, 25 cases oil, 82 boxes silver, 41 boxes silver coin, and 9 boxes specie, and many other packages of merchandise.

HIGH COURT.—6TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

20-74—Prescotan Winter—Puneett v. Manockjee Sorabjee N.

SHORT CAUSE.

80-74—J C Cama—Dolsookroy Remlal v Jumnadass Vizlall—In person—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Parshotumdas Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Virjee v Poonja Waljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

144-73—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Henry Gamble and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

286-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Javerbai and another v Manockverbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

740-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojan Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Coderboy—Jefferson and Payne.

90-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Poonja and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lallooboy and another v Manockverbai widow and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Manockverbai widow v. Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Dallas and Lynch; and Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardeer Wadia v Narayen, Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

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THE COTTON TRADE.

BOMBAY, 4th April 1874.

THE general manager of the Moffussil Company, limited, publishes the following information :—

Broach, 3rd April.—During the week a moderate business only has been done, owing chiefly to dealers still being under heavy contracts ; and selection on the basis of "fully good fair" has been more difficult than has been the case during this season. The despatches amount to from 700 to 800 bales per day full-pressed, and about 150 bales half pressed.

From Surat and Ahmedabad the advices are favourable.

Wardha, 2nd.—Four hundred bales are all that have arrived during the week. The quality is about the same. It is now asserted that hardly 3,000 bales have still to come forward. The weather continues fine.

Hinganghaut, 2nd.—During the week about 400 bales of sorts have been brought to this market. There is little or no change in the quality. Some quantities of Jerree Kupas are now arriving daily. Prices keep excessively high. According to outside reports some 3,000 bales still remain outside. The weather continues fine.

Oomrawuttee, 2nd.—Supplies during the week have only averaged 600 bales a day, thus showing that the season is on the decline. To date 75,000 bales have arrived in our market. We expect 30,000 bales more during the next two months.

Moortizapore, 2nd.—The nights have been cool, but the days are very hot, and we have been troubled with hot-winds and dust-storms. Supplies are decidedly on the decrease, and during the last few days the average has only been 30 bojas a day. It is estimated that only about 1,200 bojas have still to be received into this market, and that the season will terminate about the end of the current month. About 5,000 bojas have still to be delivered at Karinja on contracts from that district. The quality continues the same as last reported.

Khamgaum, 2nd.—The weather has continued fine, and I may safely say that the hot weather has now begun to set in. Supplies are decreasing, only 4,500 bales being received during the week.

Julgaum, 2nd—The weather during the past week has been fine with very high winds. The arrivals of cotton for the week show a considerable falling-off, but this may be accounted for by the dullness of the market, as the riots hold back in hopes of better prices.

POLICY OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

WE *(Englishman)* are indebted to a friend for the following Postal Memorandum regarding the abolition of six-anna-eight-pie postage-stamps, and the substitution of a nine-pie for the present eight-pie stamp :—

CIRCULAR No. 163 OF 1873-74.
Dated Madras, 25th March 1874.

The following is published for information and guidance. Special attention is drawn to paragraph 4 of the Director General's Memorandum :—

No 7297.—MEMORANDUM.

Office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, 20th March 1874.

The sanction of Government has been obtained to the abolition of the six-anna-eight-pie postage stamp label, to the abolition of the eight-pie postage-stamp label, and to the substitution of a nine-pie label. Sanction has also been obtained to the consumption of the existing stock of eight-pie labels by their sale at nine-pies each.

2. These measures will severally have effect from the 1st April 1874.

3. The Comptroller-General and the several Superintendents of Stamps have been addressed in view to the withdrawal from sale of the six-anna-eight-pie stamp after the close of this month, to the transmission of the entire stock of this class of stamp to the Central Stamp Depots at the three presidency towns, and to the issue of instructions for the sale of eight-pie stamps at nine pies each on and after the 1st April 1874.

4. On and after the 1st April, eight-pie stamps will be recognised by the Post Office as bearing a value of nine pies each.

(Sd.) F. R. HOGG, Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Does the Director-General of the Post Office of India not consider this information of sufficient public interest to be advertised? His memorandum is dated 20th March ; the change referred to comes into force on this 1st day of April ; yet, writing on the 31st March, we have, in Calcutta, never heard of the change, nor has the memorandum, so far as we can see, ever appeared in the *Gazette*. Our first intimation of the change comes from an official circular *printed in Madras*, and intended only for Post Office officials. It is difficult to know whether this omission is due to carelessness, in which case it is scarcely excusable ; or whether it is caused by a cool disregard of the convenience of the public on the part of the head of the Post Office, in which case it is also impertinent.

The memorandum requires much amplification to be of any real use to the public. Seeing that the postal charge for English letters remains six annas and eight pies (at least we have seen no notification to the contrary), and seeing that no stamps of that value can now be obtained, what is to be done by those who write to England? We presume they will be allowed to enquire at the Post Office, or run the risk of inflicting on their correspondents at home a fine for insufficient postage. Or perhaps letters stamped with six-anna-eight-pie labels will not be forwarded at all, on the ground that they are stamped with obsolete or "abolished" labels. Altogether this change (regarding the general convenience and propriety of which we have no complaint whatever to make) has been introduced with a rapidity and secrecy which seem scarcely suitable to the occasion, and we emphatically protest against the—to put it in the mildest way—stupid manner in which the European public in India has been kept in the dark regarding it.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

THE usual circulars to the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament reminding them of the opening of the session for the despatch of business next Thursday have been issued. They are signed by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The following letter written by Mr. Gladstone to the noble earl is published :—

11, Carlton House-terrace, March 12.

My dear Granville,—I have issued a circular to members of Parliament of the Liberal party on the occasion of the opening of parliamentary business. But I feel it to be necessary that while discharging this duty I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position at the present time. I need not apologize for addressing these explanations to you. Independently of other reasons for so troubling you, it is enough to observe that you have very long represented the Liberal party, and have also acted on behalf of the late Government, from its commencement to its close, in the House of Lords. For a variety of reasons personal to myself I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service ; and I am anxious that it should be clearly understood by those friends with whom I have acted in the direction of affairs that at my age I must reserve my entire freedom to divest myself of all the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent me from giving more than occasional attendance in the House of Commons during the present session. I shall be desirous, shortly before the commencement of the session of 1875, to consider whether there would be advantage in my placing my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties I have hitherto discharged. If, however, there shall be reasonable ground for believing that, instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable in the view of the party generally, for me to assume at once the place of an independent member, I shall willingly adopt the latter alternative. But I shall retain all that desire which I have hitherto felt for the welfare of the party, and if the gentlemen composing it should think fit either to choose a leader or to make provision *ad interim*, with a view to the convenience of the present year, the person designated would, of course, command from me any assistance which he might find occasion to seek, and which it might be in my power to render. Believe me, my dear Granville, always sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

(Selected from the Daily Papers.)

THE ARRIVAL AT GRAVESEND.

THE Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh being expected to disembark at Gravesend at eleven o'clock last Saturday morning (7th March,) the apparition of the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert swiftly steaming up whilst yet nine o'clock had not struck, was somewhat disconcerting to those responsible for the carrying out of the arrangements for the reception. The crowd, which had made up its mind to see everything from the beginning, and had completed its preparations for witnessing the arrival, was not yet gathered together. There was neither mayor, alderman, common councillor, beadle, nor policeman on duty, and the military escort told off to conduct the Royal travellers to the station was not yet under arms. Under these circumstances, it was well that it was decided on board the yacht that, albeit the Victoria and Albert had made an unexpectedly rapid passage, the original programme should be strictly carried out, and that the landing should not take place till eleven o'clock. So the yacht dropped anchor, and the spare time was utilized in shipping into lighters the bride's luggage. This gave breathing time to the Mayor and Corporation, and to the countless craft that covered the river it afforded an opportunity of sailing round and round the yacht with somewhat dangerous pertinacity, whilst the passengers surveyed the deck, hoping that, peradventure, they might get an early view of the bride. Those who were earnest on the cruising ground had their desire gratified, for shortly after the yacht had swung to, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh appeared upon deck, and remained there for some twenty minutes looking at the pier and the shore, which, as the news spread, began to be lined with spectators. But after this time they retired to their cabin, and the loyal passengers by the excursion boats were fain to be content with passing glimpses of the Royal clothes-boxes and baggage as they were lowered into the lighters to be conveyed ashore. These were not the rose, but they had lived near it, and on the whole it was thought better to have seen them than nothing at all.

The early morning had been hazy, and the surprise consequent upon the premature arrival of the yacht had been added to by the fact that she was not signalled till close upon the ironclads that were moored off the pier. But at half-past ten the tide turned, and with the incoming flood the mist was lifted, and the sun shone out on the variegated colours of the streets of Gravesend, and upon the gaily-dressed fleet in the broad river way. A few minutes after ten the neighbourhood of the pier, which was now densely crowded, was enlivened by the ceremonies consequent upon the arrival of Prince Arthur, who had come down by a special train from London to welcome, in his Royal mother's name, the bride upon her approach to the English shores. His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, which he has made so familiar in all recent state pageants wherein he has taken a part, put off at once to the Victoria and Albert accompanied by Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county. At a quarter to eleven those with good glasses could see, looking from the pier, a little group forming on the deck of the Victoria and Albert. Presently a barge, rowed by men-of-war's men, dropped alongside, and the Royal party entered, the Russian flag being run up at the stern as the Duchess stepped on board, the British flag which had been flying at the stern of the yacht, and the Russian banner which had flaunted at the fore, being simultaneously hauled down. The ironclads Audacious and Penelope were moored close by where the yacht had dropped anchor. As the barge put off the sailors manned the yards and cheered lustily, whilst the ironclads and a wooden three-decker at anchor in the river joined in firing a Royal salute, Tilbury Fort answering gun for gun.

The Royal pair were received at the steps of the pier by Admiral Hastings, commander of the forces at Sheerness, Russia being represented by several members of the embassy, and Gravesend by Mr. Lake, the mayor. The pier was crowded by a select company of ticket holders. After the salutations of the naval, military, and diplomatic representatives had been duly made, Miss Lake, the daughter of the mayor, advanced and presented to the Duchess a splendid bouquet of lilies of the valley. As the Duke and Duchess walked up the pier arm-in-arm, a contingent of six score children, dressed as sailor boys, strewed their path with flowers. The road, thus delicately carpeted, was found to lead into an ambush, where the Recorder of Gravesend was lying in wait with an "address." The presentation of the address was agreed to upon the engagement that it should not be read, but the Recorder managed to offer a few words in presenting it, two being in the Russian tongue, and were understood to be equivalent to the English word "Welcome" The following is a copy of the address :—

"To their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. May it please your Royal Highnesses : We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Gravesend, desire most respectfully to tender to your Royal Highnesses our sincere congratulations upon your marriage, fraught as the event is with happy omens of lasting peace and prosperous intercourse between two great nations, and to offer to the daughter of the Emperor of all the Russias, the bride of one of our beloved Princes, a hearty welcome, which, given here on the threshold of England, will be repeated with national fervour throughout the length and breath of the land. As inhabitants of this ancient maritime borough, we are grateful that the happy fortune of locality has been the means of securing for us the honour of addressing to your Royal Highnesses these first words of congratulation and welcome, and of affording us another opportunity of testify our loyalty and devotion to our beloved Queen and Royal Family. We pray that to the happiness of your union may be added the gift of long life and manifold blessings from the Giver of all good.—WILLIAM LAKE, Mayor."

The Duke of Edinburgh, bowing, said, "Thank you, I am much obliged to you," and passed on to the carriage in waiting for him at the end of the pier.

THE ROUTE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Prince Arthur and Earl Sydney shared the first carriage with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the three others completing the cavalcade being occupied by the suite. Gravesend had not been allowed to congregate upon the pier, but the streets were open to it, and these were densely crowded, literally from basement to roof, every window in all the houses showing groups of eager faces, whilst the pavements had absolutly ceased to be thoroughfares. A guard of honour, drawn from the ranks of the Royal Marines, kept the ground at the town end of the pier ; a detachment of the 7th Hussars rode as escort ; and the line of route to the railway station was kept by the men of the Kent Rifles and the Artillery Corps. Cheer after cheer arose as the carraiges went by, the Duke and Duchess acknowledging the popular greeting by bows and smiles. "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," says the old proverb, and if there be any truth in the dictum, the Princess Marie has good reason for indulging in pleasant anticipations of the future, remembering her progress through Gravesend in the bright sunshine of Saturday morning, made brighter still by the faces of a loving people and the shout of a nation's welcome.

At the railway station Lady Watkin, wife of Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was presented to the Duchess, and offered her a bouquet, which was pleasantly accepted, and at ten minutes before noon the train steamed out of Gravesend amid loud cheers from the spectators, who now blocked up the approaches to the railway station, and would, had they been permitted, have flooded the line itself. The train was furnished with the latest electric apparatus, and was driven by Mr. A. Watkin, son of Sir Edward Watkin. It was in charge of Hills and Rashleigh, the trustee guards who always accompany the Royal trains on the South-Western, in addition to the Royal guards of the South-Eastern. The train, which steamed slowly out of the station, amid the heartiest demonstrations of goodwill, in response to which their Royal Highnesses bowed their acknowledgments, proceeded direct to London, where it passed over the Waterloo junction on to the South-Western system, whence it went on without stopping to Windsor

WATERLOO STATION.

As early as ten o'clock on Saturday numbers of persons presented themselves at Waterloo with the view of seeing the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh as they passed through the station on their road to Windsor. They railway company had made no special arrangements for the accommodation of visitors beyond reserving the platforms on each side of the line through which the Royal train was to pass for persons provided with tickets, which were to be obtained at the offices of the company without difficulty. The station was not closed against the general public, but probably owing to the fact that the Royal train was not intended to stop at Waterloo, there was nothing in the shape of a rush, although at the time the train came through there could not have been fewer than 4 000 or 5,000 persons in the station. We have already referred to the decorations at the stations, and to the triumphal arch beneath which the train had to pass. Extra constables were on duty to keep the general public from intruding on the reserved platform, and the arrangements were well carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Copas, station-master. The train conveying the Royal pair was expected to pass through the station at 12-10, but it was about six minutes after that time before the engine drawing the train came in sight, and passed under the triumphal arch at a pace not exceeding four or five miles an hour, so that every one present had an opportunity of seeing the Duke and Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Arthur, occupied the saloon carriage in the centre of the train. Her Royal Highness the Duchess appeared to be rather amused at the scene and the demonstrations of loyalty shown by the crowd on each side of the train. She smiled and bowed as the train passed slowly along amidst the cheers of the spectators. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh who stood up in the centre of the saloon carriage acknowledged by bowing from side to side the cheerers which greeted his fair bride and himself from the throats of the enthusiastic crowd. As the train left the southern end of the station steam was got up, and the Duke and his bride were swiftly borne away to meet Her Majesty at Windsor.

THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

It was quite refreshing to hear the appreciative exclamations of thorough Cockneys, not often given to the display of æsthetic emotions as they looked along the river from the bridge between Eton and Windsor, or as they stood at the old gateway at the head of the Long Walk. From an early hour in the morning the whole town seemed to be crammed, and as successive train-loads of excursionists arrived, it became more and more of a puzzle to know where they could possibly dispose themselves. The railway station was of course besieged, but as its construction makes it about the most inconvenient place for sight-seeing that could possibly be devised, most of the privileged people—the people, that is, who had received tickets of admission to some railed off spaces on the platform, from which the only view to be attained was that of a dead wall on one side, and the backs of the Mayor and Corporation on the other—preferred to take their chance among the crowd outside. The decorations here were in exceedingly good taste. Not only was the roof of the station made brilliant by flags sufficient to dress half a dozen yachts, but a gorgeous clump of flowers in full bloom adorned the entrance to the reception room, and more flowers and evergreens lighted up the walls. Just over the place where the Royal pair were to alight hung a pretty little silver Cupid, who hovered about in mid-air as the light breezes swayed him to and fro. The reception-room, itself, which is that ordinarily used by the Queen, had some extra adornments in the shape of a huge malachite cabinet belonging to Her Majesty, which was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851, and a few other knicknacks of the same kind, and altogether seemed to be a fairly comfortable boudoir. On one side of the entrance was a small railed off space appropriated to the directors of the railway and their friends ; on the other was a similar space alloted to the Mayor and Corporation.

At a quarter to one the strains of National Anthem announced the arrival of Her Majesty, who was accompanied from the Castle by the Prince and Princess of Wales and most of the other members of the Royal Family, and at one o'clock precisely the train conveying the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh steams in sight. A ringing cheer bursts from the crowd inside and outside the station, and as the train is brought up opposite the Royal apartment the Queen and her family advance on the platform. The Duke of Edinburgh first descends, and is immediately folded in his Royal mother's embrace ; then the Duchess follows and is affectionately kissed on both cheeks, first by the Queen and then by the Princess of Wales. Very expressive and bright and lovable is the face which is presented confidingly to the salute of these new relatives—much more winning than many faces with more regular features and more formal lines of beauty, but just one of those which are sure to be slandered by the photographer. The trim, graceful figure is well set off by a close-fitting white dress, which is surmounted by a high ruff of sufficiently solid material to withstand the damp breezes of England. But in truth the atmosphere was harmless enough, for though the early morning was hazy, fortunately—in accordance with the laureate's aspiration—"some divine air breathed through the world," and the scene before the station, with the sun shining on the bright dresses and the gay uniforms, and the general air of pleased elation which sat upon everybody, left nothing to be desired. To the Duchess herself it must have been more or less of a trial, for few people unaccustomed to the sea would willingly choose the first few hours after crossing even from Dover to Calais as the occasion on which their appearance would make the most favourable first impression on strangers, and the Duchess had not only had to undergo a voyage four times as long as that from Dover to Calais, but was introducing herself to a nation as well as to a Royal Family. Her fatigue showed itself unmistakably by the very unaccustomed pallor of her cheeks, and the sensation of having at last ended that formidable journey must have been no little relief to her as she stepped into the carriage which was to convey her, with the Queen and the Duke, to her temporary home at Windsor Castle.

It was only ten minutes past one when the Royal *cortege* of eight carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, passed the guard of honour of the 79th Highlanders at the station, and proceeded slowly up the streets of Windsor, which were lined by the Grenadiers Guards, the 79th, and the Berkshire Volunteers, which last-named corps mustered nearly 700 strong, under the command of Colonel Loyd Lindsay and Sir Paul Hunter. There has been such a plethora of descriptions of street decorations lately that it will be sufficient to say, generally, that in Windsor they were as profuse and quite as tasteful as in half a dozen other places which we have visited on similar occasions. Russian flags were everywhere, but it must be confessed that some of the eagles were birds which would have puzzled an ornithologist, and which had rather the air of starved-out turkeys. The Market-hall, a house next to the Bank, with prettily festooned bowers of evergreens, and the Castle Hotel, were specially conspicuous for their decorations. The inscriptions for the most part were of the "Welcome" and "Long-life-and-happiness" order, though some, of course, were of special application, and such as had not served on the last, and, unfortunately, would not be likely to serve on the next occasion of a Royal entry.

At the gateway at the head of the Broad Walk the Princess was seen to point with admiration down that magnificent avenue ; and it would have been hard to find a more picturesque sight than it presented, with the clear spring sunshine lighting it up and the uniforms flashing out here and there among the trees. As the Royal carriages entered a salvo was fired by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and then the procession passed round to the left and up through a double line of the 2nd Life Guards to the Castle itself. On the lawn the Eton boys were assembled, and broke into cheers of welcome which were exceedingly gratifying and perfectly deafening. Then, for the first time since leaving St. Petersburg, the Duchess entered on a period of repose, which must have been sorely needed.

WHAT THE DUCHESS IS LIKE.

A correspondent thus describes the Duchess :—It had been noticed that as Marie Alexandrowna stepped on the landing-stage, her face was paler than befitted one so young, but the buzz of excitement, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the chorus of cheers were evidences of so warm a welcome that the colour returned to her cheeks and she smiled in no forced or artificial way, but in one that showed real pleasure. And now your lady readers will be anxious to know what she is like. She is little in stature; she is neither darkest of brunettes nor fairest of blondes. Her features are not Grecian, nor anything else in particular —nay, I am not sure an artist would grant that they were even very regular. She is withal, so far as could be judged from a hurried glance, quite a charming little creature. Not so serious as Wordsworth's "Phantom of Delight," she has, like her,

> "A dancing shape, an image gay,
> To haunt, to startle, and waylay ;"

and I don't think there would be any great rashness in applying to her the familiar lines—

> "Her household motions, light and free,
> And steps of virgin liberty ;
> A countenance in which did meet
> Sweet records, promises as sweet ;
> A creature not too bright or good
> For human nature's daily food,
> For transient sorrows simple wiles,
> Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles."

From all which you may gather that there is a merry "I know not what" about her appearance which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will speedily make her a favourite in society. "And one other matter," I fancy I hear your readers say, "how does she dress?" Her dress was a light blue satin, and her cloak of white llama, while her head-gear seemed to consist of a mysterious interlacing of ribbons and flowers, with nothing in particular for a support except the plentiful tresses of light hair which adorn her head. The costume, as a whole, was just rather airy-looking for so chill a morning, morning, but the llama cloak was suggestive of a comfort it no doubt imparted.

THE BANQUET AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

In St. George's Hall on Monday extensive preparations were made for the State Banquet which Her Majesty gave at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, to the members of the past and present Government, the *corps diplomatique*, and other distinguished guests. Upwards of 100 invitations were issued. From the grand entrance under the clocktower in the quadrangle, the staircase and landing were tastefully decorated, while the Waterloo Chamber and St. George's Hall were also adorned for the entertainment. The banquet-room was carpeted, while flowers were disposed here and there with admirable effect. At each of the long tables—150 feet in lenghth—were sideboards, upon which was a profuse display of the Queen's gold plate, while the table itself was adorned with golden candelabra three feet high, plate, and epergnes. Handsome lamps were affixed to the wall, the candelabra bearing innumerable wax candles, providing a perfect flood of light.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Derby, Lord Bradford, and other distinguished persons left Paddington at twenty past five, by Great Western train, under the charge of Mr. Higgins, and arrived at Windsor at forty-five minutes past five, in order to attend the Queen's State Banquet. The guests were conveyed to the Castle in Royal carriages, Mr. Disraeli riding with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne. The special Great Western train, with about 150 guests, left Paddington at ten minutes past six. It consisted of a number of first-class carriages and saloons. Among the company were the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord John Manners, Lord Sandon, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, Lord Salisbury, and other persons of note, and a number of ladies, who were attired in costly toilettes and tiaras of diamonds and other jewels. The gentlemen wore rich uniforms of scarlet and gold and cocked hats, and carried court swords. The train arrived at Windsor at 6 45. The whole of the arrival platform and the yard of the terminus were carpeted and kept clear of the public, while a number of the Royal carriages were in attendance. In them the guests were conveyed to the Castle, alighting at the entrance and passing up the grand staircase, which was decorated with choice exotics. The brilliant assemblage of guests passed through rows of Life Guardsmen to the Waterloo Chamber, where they assembled.

About half-past 7 o'clock the Queen and Royal Family entered the Banqueting Hall, which, when filled with the company, presented a most brilliant and charming spectacle. The table for a length of 150 feet was adorned with golden candelabra filled with wax tapers, choice flowers intermingled with massive plate, while on each side sat the gueste in the most brilliant costumes and diamonds, jewels flashing in a blaze of light. Her Majesty's Private Band and the Band of the 2nd Life Guards attended, and played during the repast.

After the banquet the guests left Windsor at 11 by special train, and returned to London.

A WELCOME.

BY TENNYSON.

> THE son of him with whom we strove for power—
> Whose will is lord thro' all his world domain—
> Who made the serf a man, and burst his chain—
> Has given our Prince his own Imperial Flower,
> Alexandrowna!
>
> And welcome, Russian flower, a people's pride,
> To Britain, when her flowers begin to blow!
> From love to love, from home to home you go
> From mother unto mother, stately bride,
> Marie Alexandrowna!
>
> The golden news along the steppes is blown,
> And at thy name the Tartar tents are stirr'd ;
> Elburz and all the Caucasus have heard ;
> And all the sultry palms of India known,
> Alexandrowna!
>
> The voices of our universal sea
> On capes of Afric as on cliffs of Kent,
> The Maoris and that Isle of Continent,
> And loyal pines of Canada murmur thee,
> Marie Alexandrowna!
>
> Fair empires branching, both, in lusty life!—
> Yet Harold's England fell to Norman swords ;
> Yet thine own land has bow'd to Tartar hordes
> Since English Harold gave its throne a wife,
> Alexandrowna!
>
> For thrones and peoples are as waifs that swing,
> And float or fall, in endless ebb and flow ;
> But who love best have best the grace to know
> That Love by right divine is deathless king,
> Marie Alexandrowna!

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

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Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,9[illegible]5
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

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Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
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